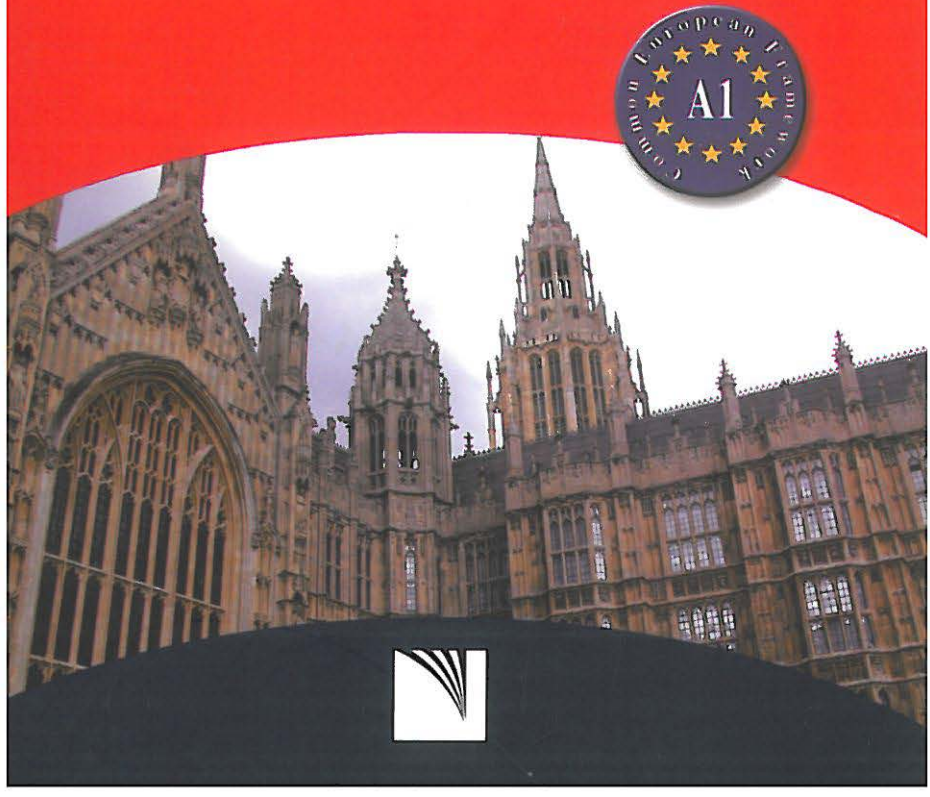
NICULESCU

ENGLEZA
PENTRU ÎNCEPĂTORI

Maxim Popp



Citim. Știm.

Despre carte

Lucrarea reprezintă o introducere în studiul limbii engleze vorbite şi este destinată acelora care doresc să-şi însuşească elementele de bază ale acestei limbi străine, să dobândească uşurinţa de a întreţine o conversaţie – pentru început – nepretenţioasă. Vocabularul folosit a fost riguros selecţionat pentru a răspunde obiectivului propus, acela de uz curent. Studiul şi aplicarea regulilor gramaticale sunt simplu prezentate, în consens cu nivelul lucrării. Ambele aspecte urmează o linie logică ascendentă, în limitele acestei prime etape. Studiul materialelor cuprinde în ordine:

1. Însuşirea vocabularului, atât a fiecărei părţi de vorbire, ca atare, cât şi în propoziţii.
2. Gramatica - regulile cu privire la modificarea cuvintelor, la îmbinarea lor în propoziţii.
3. Citirea şi traducerea în limba română a textului în limba engleză, cu eventualele comentarii.
4. Retroversiunile axate pe vocabularul şi problemele de gramatică abordate în lecţia de zi.
5. Exerciţii de conversaţie.

Vizând lărgirea fondului de cuvinte şi a aspectelor tehnice specifice îmbinării lor în propoziţii, lucrarea a fost suplimentată cu un număr apreciabil de lecţii tematice (povestiri, anecdote etc.), în majoritate prelucrări sau extrase din operele unor scriitori britanici sau americani.

Despre autor

Maximilian (Maxim) Popp (n. 19 ianuarie 1912, la Viena – 10 februarie 1994), de cetăţenie română şi austriacă, a fost profesor universitar la Universitatea din Bucureşti şi la Conservatorul „Ciprian Porumbescu" din Bucureşti. A studiat la Hochschule für Welthandel din Viena şi la Academia de Înalte Studii din Bucureşti, specializându-se în predarea limbilor străine (engleză, germană, franceză). A trăit şi a studiat cinci ani în Marea Britanie, perioadă în care a fost membru al Confederaţiei Internaţionale a Studenţilor de la Londra. Şi-a luat doctoratul la Viena. A publicat numeroase lucrări şi articole de specialitate, între care: „*Limba germană*" - două volume (Editura Didactică şi Pedagogică, 1968), „*Engleza vorbită - cuvinte şi expresii de uz curent*", „*Spoken English - everyday words and phrases*" (Editura Sport-Turism, 1978), „*English through pictures*" (Editura Ştiinţifică şi Enciclopedică, 1983), „*Limba Engleză pentru avansaţi*" (Editura Niculescu, 1994).

Maxim Popp

ENGLEZA

pentru începători

NICULESCU

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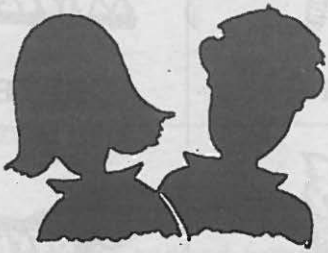
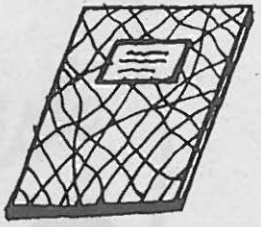
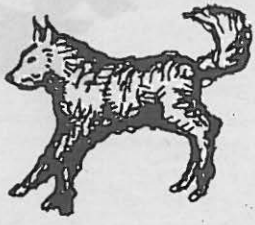
English

NOŢIUNI INTRODUCTIVE



Lesson ONE

BOOK	**COCK**
BOY	 **COPYBOOK**
CAT	 **DOG**

Vocabular

■ ***Pronunţaţi cu glas tare fiecare cuvânt:***

book = carte
boy = băiat
cat = pisică
cock = cocoş
copybook = caiet
dog = câine
lesson = lecţie
one = (în text) întâiul, întâia
vocabulary = vocabular

Exerciţii

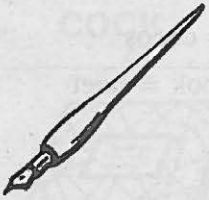
■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză următoarele cuvinte:***

lecţie, băiat, carte,
întâiul/întâia, câine, pisică, cocoş.

Lesson TWO

A / a . . . . . .

. . . . and . . . .

GIRL	 PEN
HEN	PENCIL

Vocabular

a = un, o
two = doi, două
hen = găină
pencil = creion
and = şi
girl = fată
pen = toc

black = negru
blue = albastru
brown = cafeniu, maro
green = verde
grey = gri, cenuşiu
red = roşu
white = alb
yellow = galben

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

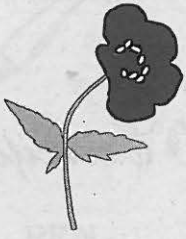
a red cock and a black hen;
a brown book and a grey copybook;
a white dog and a yellow cat;
a blue pencil and a green pen.

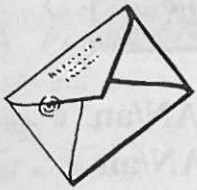
2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

fată; găină; toc; creion; un/o; şi;
negru; albastru; cafeniu; verde; gri;
roşu; doi/două; alb; galben.

Lesson THREE

It... is... it is

BALL	DOLL
BICYCLE	 FLOWER
WATCH	KEY



LETTER

TREE

Vocabular

ball = minge
bicycle = bicicletă
watch = ceas de mână
sau de buzunar
doll = păpuşă
flower = floare
is = este
it = el, ea, acesta, aceasta
key = cheie
letter = scrisoare
three = trei
tree = pom, copac
it is = este
is it? = este?

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

It is a flower. It is a bicycle. It is a letter. It is a tree.
It is a green tree. It is a black and white bicycle.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Este o minge roşie? Este o floare galbenă?
Este un creion negru? Este un creion verde?

Lesson FOUR

AN/an a . . . . **AN/an e . . . .**

AN/an i . . . . **AN/an o . . . .**

AN/an u . . . .

APPLE

INSECT

EAGLE

OX

UMBRELLA

Vocabular

an = un, o
animal = animal
apple = măr
bird = pasăre
eagle = vultur
fly = muscă
four = patru
fruit = fruct
insect = insectă
ox = bou
thing = lucru, obiect
umbrella = umbrelă

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

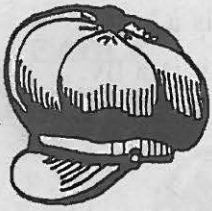
It is a fruit; it is an apple. It is a bird;
it is an eagle. It is an insect; it is a fly.
It is an animal; it is an ox. It is a thing;
it is an umbrella.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

un vultur; o umbrelă; un măr; o insectă;
un bou; o muscă; un fruct; un lucru.

Lesson FIVE

Is it a/an...?
Yes, it is a/an...
No, it is not a/an...

BAT	**CUP**
 **CAP**	**GLASS**

HAT

MOUSE

Vocabular

bat = liliac
cap = şapcă, pălărie de damă
cup = ceaşcă
five = cinci
glass = pahar
hat = pălărie
is it? = este el, ea, acesta, aceasta?
mouse = şoarece
no = nu
not = nu
yes = da

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Is it a mouse? Yes, it is a mouse. No, it is not a mouse; it is a bat. Is it an animal? Yes, it is an animal. No, it is not an animal; it is a bird. Is it a cap? No, it is not a cap; it is a hat.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Este o floare roşie? Da, este. Nu, nu este; este o floare albă. Este un pahar? Da, este un pahar. Nu, nu este. Este o ceaşcă.

Lesson SIX

HE/he	**is / has . . .**
SHE/she	**is / has . . .**
It/it	**is / has . . .**

YOUNG

JIM

TOM

OLD

BETTY

ALICE

Vocabular

Alice, Betty, Jim, Tom = nume de fete şi de băieţi
brother = frate
she, he has = ea, el are
he = el
man = (în text) om
old = (în text) bătrân, în vârstă
pretty = drăguţă, frumuşică
she = ea
sister = soră
six = şase
young = tânăr

Exerciţii

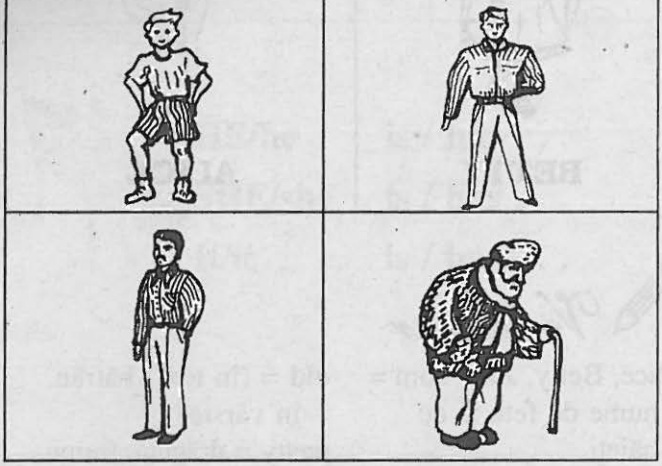
1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Betty has a brother; he is an old man.
Jim has a sister; she is pretty and she is young.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Tom are o soră; ea nu este o fată drăguţă.
Nu, nu este drăguţă. Alice are un frate în vârstă.
Da, el nu este un om tânăr.

HE



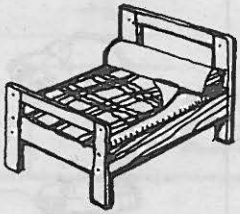
SHE

IT

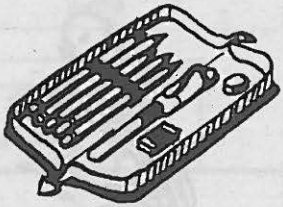
Lesson SEVEN

WHAT IS...?

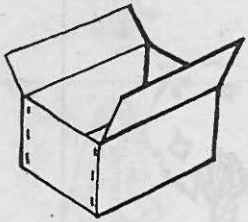
this.../...that



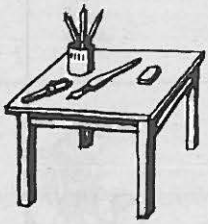
BED



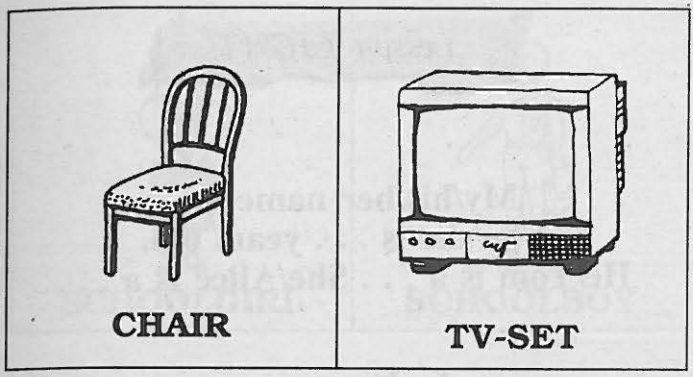
PENCIL BOX



BOX



TABLE



CHAIR

TV-SET

Vocabular

bed = pat
box = cutie, ladă
chair = scaun
pencil box = penar
seven = şapte
table = masă
this = acesta/aceasta (de aici)
that = acela/aceea (de acolo)
TV-set = televizor
what? = ce?

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

What is *this* thing? *This* thing is a box; a pencil box; a TV-set; a table; a chair; a bed.

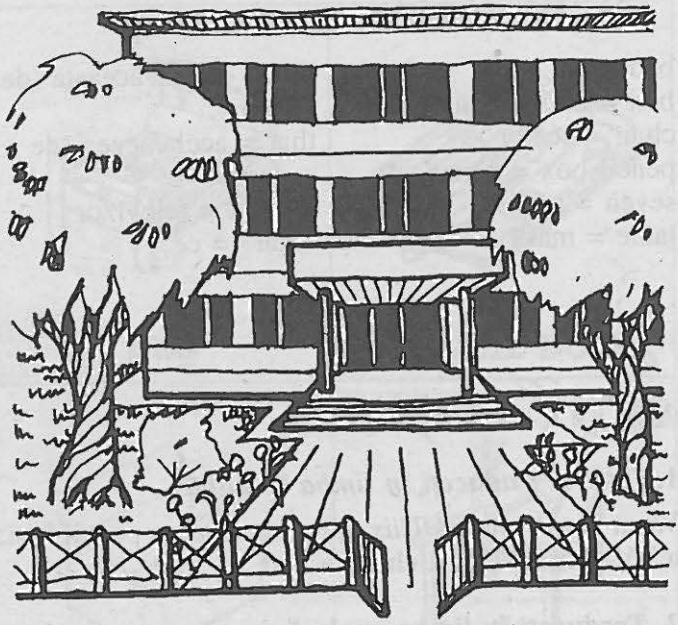
2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Aceea este o masă. Acesta este un televizor.
Acela nu este un pat şi aceasta nu este o cutie.
Ce este un măr? Ce este un câine?

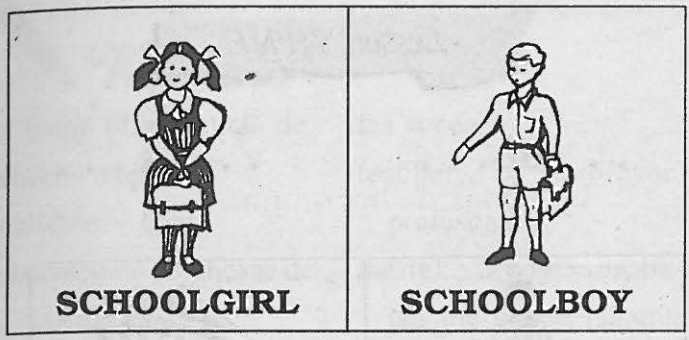
Lesson EIGHT

My/his/her name is...
I/he/she is . . . years old.
He/Tom is a . . . She/Alice is a . . .

have



A SCHOOL



SCHOOLGIRL | SCHOOLBOY

Vocabular

I am = eu sunt
eight = opt
have = am, ai, aveţi, avem, au
her = a/al/ai/ale ei
his = a/al/ai/ale lui
I (scris întotdeauna cu literă mare) = eu
my = meu, mea, mei, mele
name = nume
school = şcoală
schoolboy = şcolar
schoolgirl = şcolăriţă
year = an
years = ani
you = tu, dumneavoastră

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

My name is Tom. I am seven years old.
I am a schoolboy. I have a brother and a sister.
His name is Tom. Her name is Alice.
Tom is one year old. (Tom este în vârstă de un an.)
Alice is eight years old. (Alice este în vârstă de opt ani.) She is a schoolgirl.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Tom este şcolar. Alice este şcolăriţă.
El are şapte ani. Ea are opt ani. Numele meu este... Numele ei este... Tu ai/Dumneavoastră aveţi un câine şi o pisică.

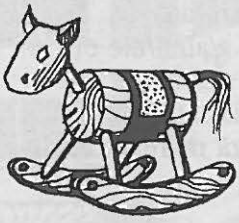
Lesson NINE

. . . of . . . . . . 's . . .

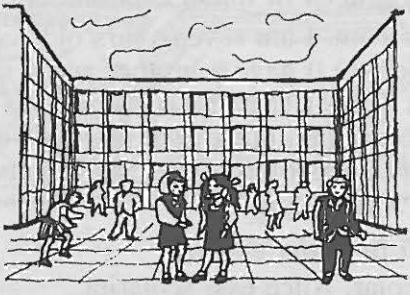
TEACHER

A BOX OF CHOCOLATES

CHILD



TOY



CHILDREN

Vocabular

a bottle of = o sticlă de
child = copil
children = copii
chocolates = bomboane de ciocolată
coffee = cafea
milk = lapte
nine = nouă
our = nostru, noastră
tea = ceai
teacher = profesor, profesoară
the (ex.: a boy = un băiat; the boy = băiatul; an insect = o insectă; the insect = insecta)
toy = jucărie

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

a bottle of (cu) milk - a cup of tea - a box of chocolates - the toy of a child (unui copil) = a child's toy - the book of our teacher = our teacher's book.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

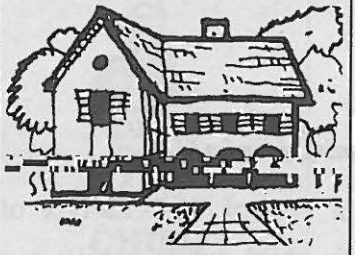
un pahar cu lapte; paharul cu lapte; o ceaşcă de cafea cu lapte (coffee and milk); ceaşca de cafea cu lapte; păpuşa Anei: a) of; b) 's; numele fratelui meu: a) of b) 's.

Lesson TEN

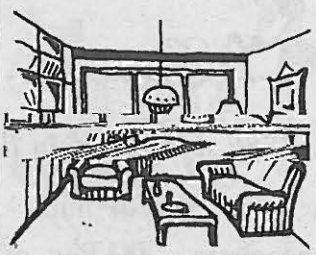
are — some — here & there

FATHER

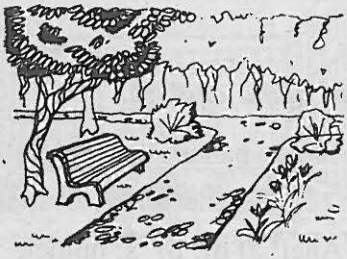
MOTHER



HOUSE



ROOM



GARDEN

Vocabular

are = sunt
behind = dinapoia, în spatele
colour = culoare
a colour TV-set = un televizor color
father = tată
garden = grădină
flower garden = grădină cu flori
here = aici
house = casă/clădire/imobil
in = în
interesting = interesant
mother = mamă
new = nou, nouă (antonim: old)
now = acum
room = cameră
some = ceva, nişte, câţiva, câteva
ten = zece
there = acolo
they = ei, ele
we = noi
your = tău, ta, tăi, tale, vostru, voastră, voştri, voastre

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

My father has some interesting books. My mother is at home now. We have a flower garden behind our house. Jim's toys are here; Ann's dolls are there, in her room. They have a new colour TV-set.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Tatăl meu şi mama mea sunt acum acasă.
Grădina este în spatele casei.
Jucăriile (the toys) sunt în camera voastră.

Lesson ELEVEN

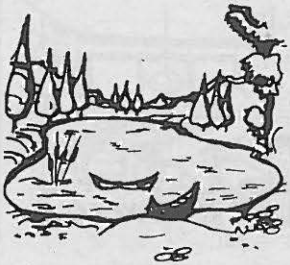
THERE IS ... THERE ARE...

IS THERE a/any . . . ?

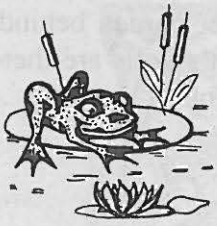
ARE THERE any . . . ?

. . . no . . . = . . . not any . . .

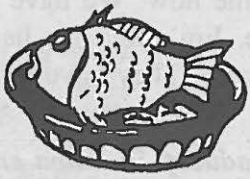
PICTURE



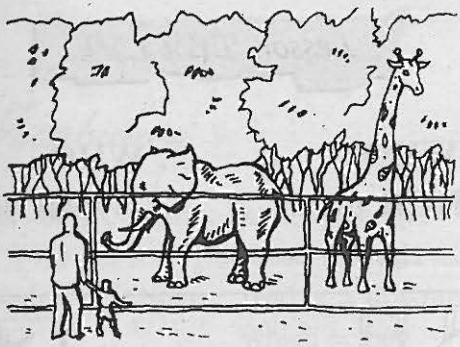
LAKE



FROG



FISH



AT THE ZOO

Vocabular

a lot of = o mulţime de
any = vreun, vreo, ceva
at = la
beautiful = frumos, frumoasă
but = dar, însă
eleven = unsprezece
fish = peşte
frog = broască
ink = cerneală
ink bottle = sticlă de cerneală
lake = lac
many = mulţi, multe
much = mult, multă
no = nici un, nici o
any = (în prop. neg.) nici un, nici o
on = pe
picture = tablou
there is = este, se află, se găseşte
there are = sunt, se află, se găsesc
wall = perete
zoo = zoological garden/ gardens = grădină zoologică

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

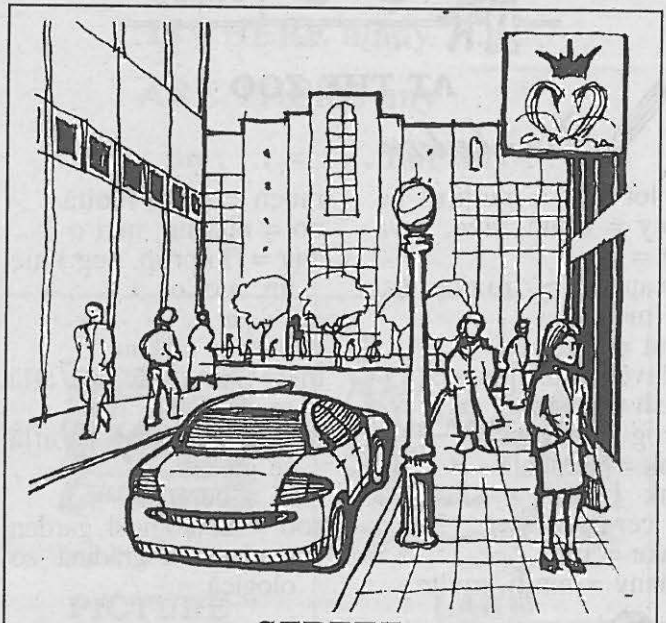
There is a beautiful picture on the wall. There is not much ink in your ink bottle. There is no cat in our house. There are many interesting animals at the zoo. There are a lot of frogs in this lake but there are not any fish/fishes in it.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

E/Este vreun televizor pe masa din (in) camera ta? Sunt (ceva) scrisori în cutia de scrisori (the letter box)?

Lesson TWELVE

WHO . . . ? . . . WHO . . .
WHICH of . . . ? . . . WHICH . . .



STREET

FOOTBALL

ROSE

Vocabular

best = (în text) cel mai mult
football = fotbal, minge de fotbal
friend = prieten, prietenă
naughty = răutăcios, neascultător
rose = trandafir
street = stradă
these = aceşti, aceste
twelve = doisprezece
which = care
which of? = care dintre?
who (?) = cine(?), care(?)
to like = a plăcea
to play = a se juca

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Who are you? Which of these girls is your friend? Tom is a naughty boy who plays football in the street. The red rose is the flower I like best.

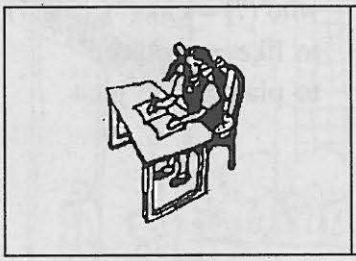
2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Cine este omul acela? Care dintre aceste cărţi este a ta? Îmi place să joc (to play) fotbal, tenis (tennis) şi să înot (to swim).

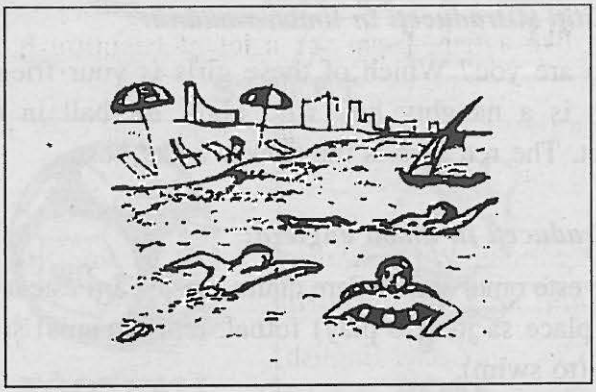
Lesson THIRTEEN

CAN

Can you/he/she/it etc.?
Yes, I/we/they can.
No, I/he/you/we can not (can't).



she *can* write **he *can* read**



they *can* swim

Vocabular

can = a putea să, a fi în stare să
English = limba engleză, englezeşte, englez, englezoaică
like = ca
little = mic
a little = puţin, niţel
a little boy = un băieţel
a little girl = o fetiţă
a little bird = o păsărică
thirteen = treisprezece
very = foarte
well = bine
to read = a citi
to see = a vedea
to speak = a vorbi
to swim = a înota
to write = a scrie

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Dan can read and write very well. My friend Joe can swim like a fish. I can see a lot of beautiful birds there. They can speak a little English. Dan can not/can't read. Joe can not/can't swim. I can not/can't see any birds. They can not/can't speak English.

2. ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări folosind la începutul propoziţiilor cuvintele: Yes,...No,...***

— Can you speak English?
— Can Joe read and write?
— Can he swim very well?

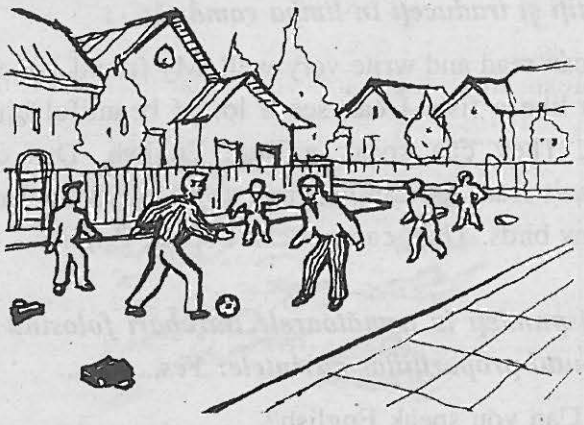
Lesson FOURTEEN

MAY

May I/you/he/she/it/they...?
YES, I/she/it/we may.
No, you/he/she/it/they may not (mayn't).

She eats a sandwich when she...

He drinks a glass of milk when he...



They play football in the street when they...

Vocabular

may = a putea, a avea voie să, a-i fi permis să
bread = pâine
butter = unt
fourteen = paisprezece
fresh = proaspăt
homework = temă pentru acasă
slice = felie
a slice of bread and butter = o felie de pâine (unsă) cu unt
today = astăzi, azi
when = când
to come = a veni
to do = a face
to drink = a bea
to eat = a mânca
to go = a merge, a se duce

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Children, you may go and play. Our friends may come here when they like. Alice, you may eat a slice of bread and butter, and you, Charlie, may drink a glass of fresh milk. Today he may do his homework in his sister's room. They may not come and go when they can. You may not play football in the street.

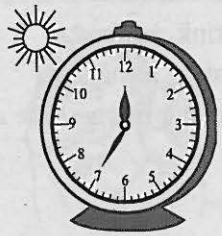
2. ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări folosind la începutul propoziţiilor cuvintele: Yes,...No,...***

— May I see you today?
— May we play in your garden?
— May a child read any (= orice) book?

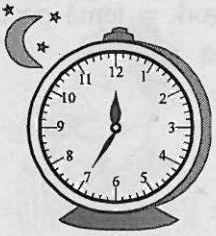
Lesson FIFTEEN

MUST

MUST I/you/he/she/it/we/they...?
Yes, I/you/she/they must.
No, you/he/she/it/we/they must not (mustn't).



It is early.



It is late.

Johnny goes to bed.

Vocabular

must = a trebui să (a fi obligat să)
must not = nu trebuie (e interzis să)
fifteen = cincisprezece
good = bun, bună, cuminte
early = devreme
for = pentru
to go to bed = a se culca, a se duce la culcare
how = cum
late = târziu
it is late = e târziu
park = parc
tomorrow = mâine
to help = a ajuta
to help with = a ajuta la
to learn = a învăţa (pentru sine)
to need = a trebui, a fi nevoie să, a fi necesar să)
need not/needn't = nu e nevoie/necesar să
to show = a arăta

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

A good child must go early to bed. I must help you with your homework. Your brother must show the boy how to do it. Now they must learn the lessons for tomorrow. It is very late we must go home...go to our houses. You must not (e interzis) play in the park. He needn't (need not) show me how to do it.

2. ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări folosind la începutul propoziţiilor cuvintele: Yes,...No,...***

— Must children go to bed early?
— Must a schoolboy/schoolgirl learn his/her lessons?
— Must I help Joe with his English?

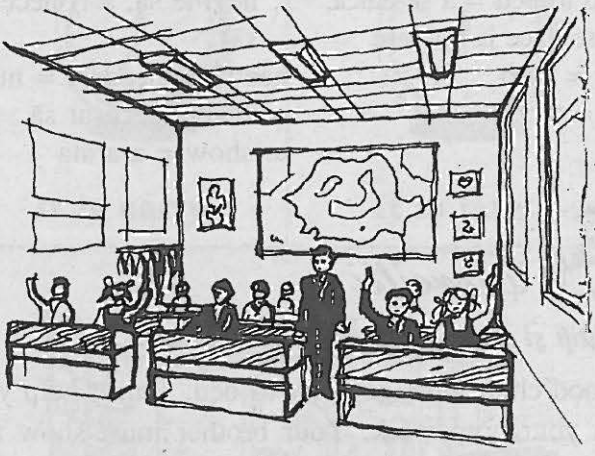
Lesson SIXTEEN

WILL

Will you/he/she/it/they...?

Yes, I/he/she/it/we/they will.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we will not (won't).



They ask questions.

He teaches his child.

She teaches her child.

Vocabular

will = a vrea să, a ţine mult să
will not = a nu vrea, a nu ţine să
busy = ocupat (prins cu treburi)
if = dacă
just = tocmai
just now = chiar acum
or = sau, ori
one or two = doi/două-trei, câţiva, câteva
question = întrebare
sixteen = şaisprezece
somebody = cineva
to ask = a întreba, a cere
to know = a cunoaşte, a şti
to teach = a învăţa pe cineva, a preda lecţii
to work = a munci, a lucra

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

If you will learn English, I know somebody who can teach you. Mary will ask you one or two questions. I will help you, but I am very busy just now.
He will not do a thing like this. They will not ask Jim to go and work there.

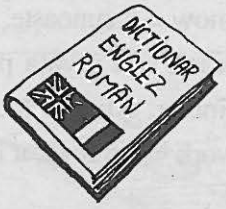
2. ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări folosind la începutul propoziţiilor cuvintele: Yes,.... No,...***

— Will you ask Charlie to come here tomorrow?
— Will he/she teach Alice English?
— Will the girls read these letters?

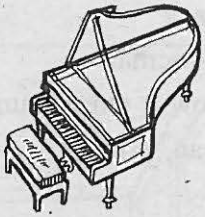
Lesson SEVENTEEN

TO HAVE GOT

Have you/they got any...?
Yes, I have got a/some/etc... .
No, I have not (haven't) got any...



dictionary



piano

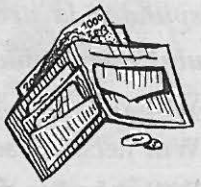
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

bracelet

locket

necktie

ring



wallet

Vocabular

to have got, to have = a avea
bad = rău, rea
dictionary = dicţionar
fine = foarte bun, excelent
present = cadou
private = particular
professor = profesor, profesoară
pupil = elev, elevă
reliable = pe care te poţi bizui, de nădejde; de ex.: a reliable friend
seventeen = şaptesprezece
their = lor
yard = curte
to give = a da
to give private lessons = a da lecţii particulare

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Have you got a reliable dictionary? Yes, I have. No, I haven't /got/ any dictionary. Have they got any dog in their yard? Yes, they have /got/ a bad bulldog. No, they haven't got any dog in their yard. Has Miss Julia got a piano? Yes, she has. She has got a fine one (piano). No, she hasn't got any/she has got no piano. Has professor Brown got any private pupils? Yes, he/she has/got/ one or two pupils. No, he hasn't got any pupils; he doesn't give private lessons.

2. ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări: a) afirmativ şi b) negativ.***

— Have Mr. and Mrs. John Bell got a bulldog?
— Has Alice got any presents on/for her birthday?

Lesson EIGHTEEN

DO . . . (?) / DOES . . . (?)

Do I . . . /you/we/they . . . (?)
Yes, I . . . /you/we/ do.
No, I . . . you/we/they don't (do not).

Does he . . . ?
Does she . . . ?
Does it . . . ?

Yes, he/she/it does.
No, he/she/it doesn't (does not).

Do they work? **Yes, they do.**

Does he work?
No, he doesn't.

Does she work?
No, she doesn't.

Does it work?
No, it doesn't.

Vocabular

eighteen = optsprezece
French = limba franceză, francez
me = mie, pe mine
Miss = domnişoară
Mr = domnul
Mrs = doamna
of the name of = cu numele de...
Romanian = limba română, român
too = de asemenea, şi
a young man = un tânăr
a young lady = o tânără, o domnişoară
to live = a locui, a trăi

Exerciţii

1. ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Do you learn French, too? Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do Mr and Mrs John Smith know me? Yes, they do. No, they don't. Does a young man of the name of Peter Green live in this house? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

2. ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Înveţi franceza la şcoală? Da./Nu. Îi cunoşti pe doamna şi pe domnul John Green? Da./Nu. Domnişoara Mary locuieşte aici? Da./Nu.

3. ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări: a) afirmativ şi b) negativ.***

— Do you speak Romanian?
— Does he/she teach French?

RECAPITULARE

Lesson NINETEEN

Citiţi (cu glas tare) şi traduceţi în limba română:

Do you learn French at school?
Children must not go to bed late.
I will ask you one question.
Is there any dog in your garden?
They know me very well.
There are no pictures on the walls of your room.
Can you see a yellow cat in the tree there?
Mr and Mrs Joe Brown have got a colour TV-set.
Our teachers are not old, they are young.
Now we may play ball in the schoolyard (curtea şcolii).

(nineteen = 19/nouăsprezece)

Lesson TWENTY

Traduceţi (în scris) în limba engleză:

Mary este acasă sau la şcoală?
Arată-mi scrisoarea lui Jim.
Liliacul nu este un şoarece; el poate zbura.
Ai un dicţionar bun, englez-român?
Se află o mulţime de peşti în lacul acesta.
Cine vă predă (teaches) franceza?
Fred are cinci ani; el merge la grădiniţă.
Este târziu, trebuie să mă duc la culcare.
Îmi plac trandafirii roşii.
Vrea să înveţe să scrie şi să citească.

(twenty = 20/douăzeci)

COMPUNERI

Lesson TWENTY-ONE

THE KINDERGARTEN

A kindergarten is a special school for little boys and little girls between four and six years old.

The teachers, usually young ladies, prepare them for primary education by means of toys, charts, games, rhymes, songs and so on.

In short, they learn while they play, or else, they play and learn.

??? Questions

What is a kindergarten?
How old are the children at this special school?
Who are usually their teachers?
What do they prepare the children for?
When do the children learn?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

and so on = şi aşa mai departe
between = între
by means of = cu ajutorul, prin mijlocirea
chart = (în text) desen, planşă
education = învăţământ
game = joc
primary = primar, elementar
short = scurt
in short = pe scurt, în câteva cuvinte
kindergarten = grădiniţă de copii
lady = doamnă
ladies = doamne
young ladies = tinere, domnişoare
or else = sau altfel (spus)
song = cântec
rhymes = poezii pentru cei mici
special = special
them = lor, pe ei
twenty-one = 21
usually = de obicei
while = în timp ce, cât timp
to prepare = a pregăti, a prepara
What do they prepare the children for? = For what do they prepare...?

Lesson TWENTY-TWO

AT AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

My name is Sabina. I am seven. I am a schoolgirl in the first form of an elementary school.

Now I learn to read, to write and to count.

There are twenty-two girls and boys in our classroom.

During the breaks we walk and talk, play some games or just rest.

??? Questions

Who is Sabina?
How old is she?
What form is she in?
What do children learn in the first form?
How many pupils are there in that classroom?
What do children usually do during a break?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

arithmetic = aritmetică
break = recreaţie, repaus
classroom = sală de clasă
during = în timpul
elementary school = şcoală elementară
form = clasa (întâi, a doua etc...)
just = doar, numai, pur şi simplu
the first form = clasa întâi
twenty-two = 22
to rest = a se odihni
to talk = a vorbi, a sta de vorbă
to walk = a se plimba
What form are you in? = In what form are you?

Lesson TWENTY-THREE

CHILDREN PLAY GAMES

Children are fond of games. They play one game or other when at home in their free time, or in the school-yard during the breaks.

Here are the English names for the games they usually play: catch-me-if-you-can, leap-frog, tag, hide-and-seek, ball (jocul), skipping the rope and blindman's buff are most often played by girls.

A game of chess or tennis is also familiar with bigger boys and girls. All this among others, of course.

??? Questions

What games do little children usually play?
What games do bigger boys and girls play?
Are you good at tennis/...at chess?
Do you go in for football?

Cuvinte și expresii din cuprins

ball = (în text) jocul cu mingea
blindman's buff = de-a baba-oarba
catch-me-if-you-can = de-a prinselea
chess = şah
familiar with = deprins, obişnuit cu
fond of = amator de, îndrăgostit de
football = fotbal
free = liber
here are = (în text) iată
hide-and-seek = de-a v-aţi ascunselea
leap-frog = de-a capra
rope = (în text) coardă
school-yard = curtea şcolii
skipping the rope = săritul coardei
tennis = tenis
usually = de obicei, în mod obişnuit
to catch = a prinde
to go in for = a fi preocupat de, a îndrăgi
one game or other = un joc/o joacă sau altul/alta
when at home = when they are at home
the English for = redarea în engleză a...
most often = cel mai adesea
played by girls = jucat de fete
a game of chess = o partidă de şah
blindman = persoană cu ochii legaţi
all this among others = toate acestea printre altele
bigger boys/girls = băieţi/fete mai mari
to be good at = a fi talentat, cu aptitudini pentru
of course = fireşte, cu siguranţă

Lesson TWENTY-FOUR

JIM LEARNS TO COUNT

Jim is a good diligent little boy.

He can read a little, can write a little, can count only up to twenty.

But he will know all the numbers.

"Allright, Jim! First I will teach you to count from twenty to one hundred. It is not difficult..."

20 = twenty	**60 = sixty**
23 = twenty-three	**62 = sixty-two**
30 = thirty	**70 = seventy**
31 = thirty-one	**77 = seventy-seven**
40 = forty	**80 = eighty**
44 = forty-four	**86 = eighty-six**
50 = fifty	**90 = ninety**
58 = fifty-eight	**99 = ninety-one**

100 = a/one hundred

"Thank you, my friend. It is very easy."

??? Questions

What is the English for...

23?...91?...38?...99?...64?...
33?...76?...100?...45?...55?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

all = tot, toată, toţi, toate
allright = în regulă, s-a făcut
difficult = greu de făcut
diligent = silitor, silitoare
easy = uşor (de făcut)
first = (în text) mai întâi, în primul rând
from = de la, din
from...to = de la...până la
number = număr
only = numai, doar
up to = până la
to count = a număra
to thank = a mulţumi
thank you = îţi/vă mulţumesc
What is the English for...? = Cum se spune în limba engleză la...?

Lesson TWENTY-FIVE

CALENDAR

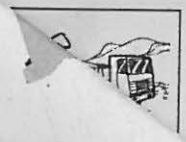
There are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, or twelve months, or fifty-three weeks.

January is the first month of the year, February is the second, March is the third, April is the fourth, May is the fifth, June is the sixth, July is the seventh, August is the eighth, September is the ninth, October is the tenth, November is the eleventh and December, the last one, is the twelfth.

The seven days of the week are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

CALENDAR

??? Questions



What are the twelve mon... please?
Which of them (ele) is the ninth?
How many days are there in a week? ... them, please!
What day is the first? Which day comes last?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

April = aprilie
August = august
December = decembrie
February = februarie
January = ianuarie
March = martie
May = mai
July = iulie
June = iunie
October = octombrie
November = noiembrie
September = septembrie
the eighth = a 8-a
the eleventh = a 11-a
the fifth = a 5-a
the first = prima
the fourth = a 4-a
the ninth = a 9-a
the seventh = a 7-a
the sixth = a 6-a
the tenth = a 10-a
the third = a 3-a
the twelfth = a 12-a
calendar = calendar
day = ziuă, zi
last = ultimul, ultima
month = lună calendaristică
please = te rog, vă rog
week = săptămână
the last one = (în text) ultima lună a anului
to name = a numi
Name! (imperativ) = Numiţi! Spuneţi numele!

Lesson TWENTY-SIX

THE SEASONS

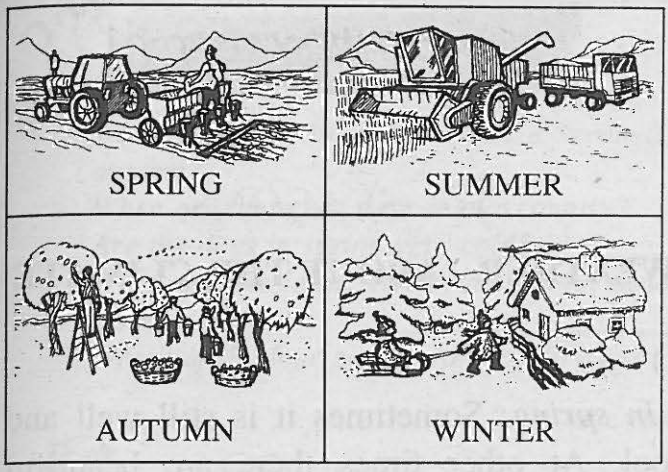
There are four seasons in our country: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Spring begins towards the end of the March.

After spring comes **summer**. This is the season with the longest days and the shortest nights.

The third season is **autumn**; it is between summer and winter (September, October and November).

Last comes **winter**. It lasts from December 21 to March 21.



??? Questions

What are the names of the four seasons?
When does spring begin? How long does it last?
Is the month of March in autumn? If not, when?
What month is the longest day in?
When do we have the shortest night?
Which of the four seasons comes third?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

after = după
autumn = toamnă
end = sfârşit
long = lung, mare
the longest = cel mai lung/ mare
how long = cât timp
night = noapte
season = anotimp
short = scurt, mic
the shortest = cel mai scurt/mic
sometimes = uneori, câteodată
spring = primăvară
summer = vară
towards = spre, către
winter = iarnă
with = cu
to begin = a începe
to last = a dura, a ţine

Lesson TWENTY-SEVEN

WEATHER - ABOUT THE CLIMATE

In spring: Sometimes it is still well and cool. At other times there are beautiful warm days.

In summer: Now and then it is very hot. And there are often thunder-storms.

In autumn: It is cooler. It sometimes rains for days running. But there are also many splendid days.

In winter: The cold winds from the north bring snow. It is very cold. Lakes and rivers are frozen.

??? Questions

What is the weather like (cum e vremea) in autumn?
When are there hot days in our country?
Are the days in spring very cold?
When are the lakes, rivers, and so on usually frozen?
Which of the four seasons do you like most?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

about = despre, cu privire la
also = de asemenea, şi
climate = climă, climat
cold = rece, frig
cool = răcoare, răcoros
cooler = mai răcoros
frozen = îngheţat
hot = fierbinte, foarte cald
north = nord
often = adesea, deseori
other = alt, altă, alţi, alte
rain = ploaie
river = râu, fluviu
snow = zăpadă
splendid = splendid, minunat
still = încă
storm = furtună
then = atunci
thunder = tunet
thunder-storm = furtună cu descărcări electrice
time = timp
warm = cald, călduros
weather = vreme, stare atmosferică
wet = ud, umed, ploios
wind = vânt
to bring = a aduce
to rain = a ploua
at other times = alteori
now and then = din când în când
for days running = zile de-a rândul, zile în şir

??? Questions

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When are there hot days in our country?
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Lesson TWENTY-EIGHT

THE TIME

We know the time by means of clocks and watches.

At home we have an old but reliable pendulum clock. It tells the hours and the minutes.

I have a wrist watch, but there is also a cuckoo clock/...an alarm clock in the room of my own.

"What is the time, please?"
"By my watch it is...
...seven (o'clock) sharp." (fig. 1)
...five (minutes) past seven." (fig. 2)
...half past seven." (fig. 3)
...a quarter to nine." (fig. 4)
...ten (minutes) to twelve." (fig. 5)

fig. 1 *fig.* 2 *fig.* 3

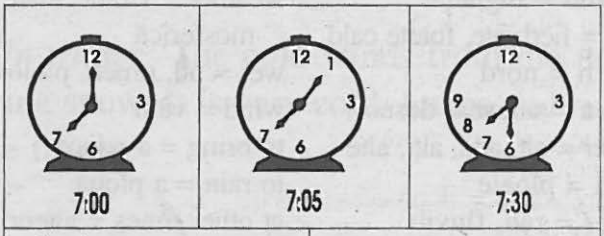


*fig.*4

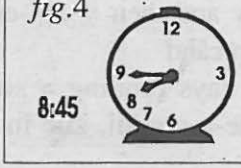
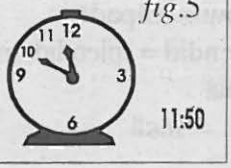


*fig.*5



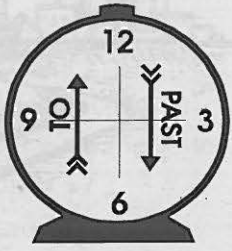
?!?! Questions

Have you got a reliable watch?
Will you tell me the time by your watch?
Can it be (să fie) so late?/...so early?

← **a pendulum clock**

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

clock = ceas, ceasornic (de perete, de masă, de turn)
alarm clock = ceas deşteptător
cuckoo clock = ceas cu cuc
half = jumătate hour = oră
minute = minut
o'clock (of the clock) = (la ceas) oră, ora
own = propriu, proprie, personal
past = la ceas (cu referire la minutele trecute) şi
pendulum clock = pendulă, ceas cu pendul
quarter = sfert sharp = fix, exact
time = oră, timp
to = (la ceas, cu referire la minutele rămase până la o anumită oră) = fără
watch = ceas (de mână sau de buzunar)
wristwatch = ceas de mână
to tell = a spune, ex.: Tell me please how can I... = Spuneţi-mi, vă rog, cum pot..., (în text = a arăta, a indica)
in the room of my own = în camera mea
they have a house of their own = ei au propria lor casă
What is the time? = What time is it? = Ce oră este?, Cât e ceasul?
by my watch = după ceasul meu
it is half past five = este cinci şi jumătate
it is a quarter to five = e cinci fără un sfert



Lesson TWENTY-NINE

TOWN

A town is much bigger than a village. It consists of a large number of high/tall buildings.

Among other things, there are broad streets, beautiful parks, shops and department stores, theatres, libraries,...

Lots of people walk to and fro, cars and buses hurry in all directions.

??? Questions

Which is bigger, a town or a village?
What does a town usually consist of?
Do Tom and Mary still live in that village?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

among = între, printre
big = mare, însemnat
bigger = mai mare
broad = lat, larg
building = clădire, construcţie
bus = autobuz
department store = magazin universal
different = diferit
direction = direcţie, sens
high = înalt
large = mare, spaţios
library = bibliotecă
people = oameni
shop = prăvălie
than = decât
theatre = teatru
to and fro = încoace şi încolo
town = oraş
village = sat
to consist of = a consta în, a fi format din
to hurry = a se grăbi
among other things = printre altele
car = automobil
in all directions = în toate sensurile/direcţiile
Hurry up! = Grăbeşte-te!

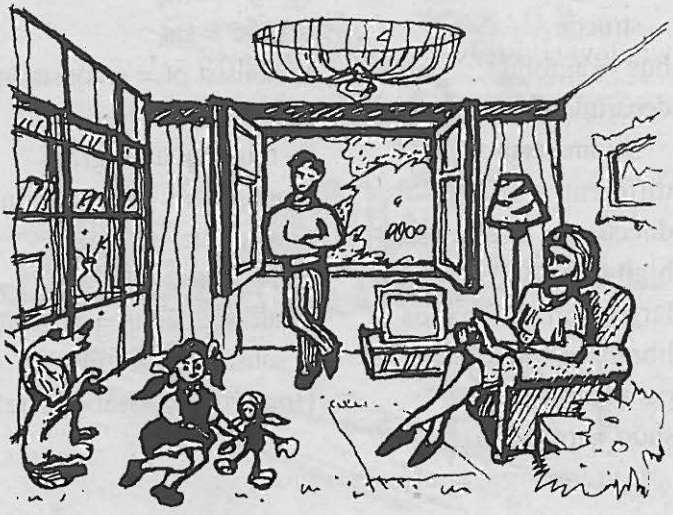
Lesson THIRTY

FAMILY

In the picture below there are three persons: a man about forty (years old), a younger woman, and Molly, their four years old daughter.

The man is doctor Miller. He is standing at one of the windows looking at his wife. Mrs. Miller is sitting in an armchair reading a book.

In the middle of the room, on a carpet, you can see Molly. She is playing with her dolls.



??? Questions

Who are the three persons in this lesson?
What is Mr. Miller?
Is Mrs. Miller older than her husband? (say:...younger by five years).
What is Mrs. Miller doing?
What is Molly playing with?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

about = (în text) în jur de, aproximativ
above = deasupra, de mai sus
armchair = fotoliu
below = de mai jos, dedesubt
by = (în text) în jur de, cu aproximativ
carpet = covor
doctor = doctor
man = (în text) bărbat
middle = mijlociu
in the middle of = în mijlocul
older = mai în vârstă, mai bătrân
person = persoană
window = fereastră
younger = mai tânăr, mai tânără
to look at = a se uita, a privi la
to sit = a şedea
to stand = a sta în picioare
a man about forty = un bărbat în jur de 40 de ani
the three persons = cele trei persoane
daughter = fiică
family = familie
husband = soţ
wife = soţie
woman = femeie
Reţineţi! to sit on a chair = a şedea pe (un) scaun
to sit in an armchair = a şedea în fotoliu.

looking = privind **reading = citind**

...is doing... = face
...is playing... = se joacă **...în acest moment,**
...is sitting... = şade **în prezent**
...is standing... = stă (în picioare)

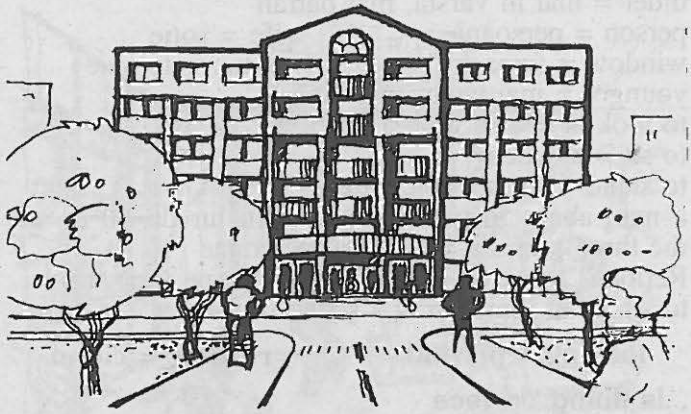
Lesson THIRTY-ONE

OUR NEW HOME

We live now in a three-roomed flat with all modern conveniences: central heating, lifts to the different floors, cold and hot water on tap, and so on.

There are two bedrooms and a dining room, besides the large hall, the bathroom and the kitchen.

Each room is airy and sunny. A new home in a new block of flats.



A block of flats

??? Questions

Where do you live now?
What floor do you live on? Is it the fifth?
How many rooms are there? Are they airy/...sunny?
Have you got a room of your own, too?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

airy = aerisit, cu aer proaspăt, ventilat
all this = toate acestea, astea
bathroom = cameră de baie
bedroom = dormitor
besides = pe lângă, în afară de
block of flats = bloc cu apartamente
central heating = încălzire centrală
conveniences = confort
different = diferit
dining room = sufragerie
each = fiecare
flat = apartament
floor = etaj
four roomed = cu patru camere
hall = hol
hot = cald, fierbinte
kitchen = bucătărie
lift = ascensor
modern = modern
sitting room = cameră de zi, mic salon
sunny = însorit, luminos
tap = robinet
water = apă
where = unde
What floor do you live on? = la ce etaj locuiţi?
all modern conveniences = tot confortul modern
cold and hot water on tap = apă rece şi caldă la robinet

Lesson THIRTY-TWO

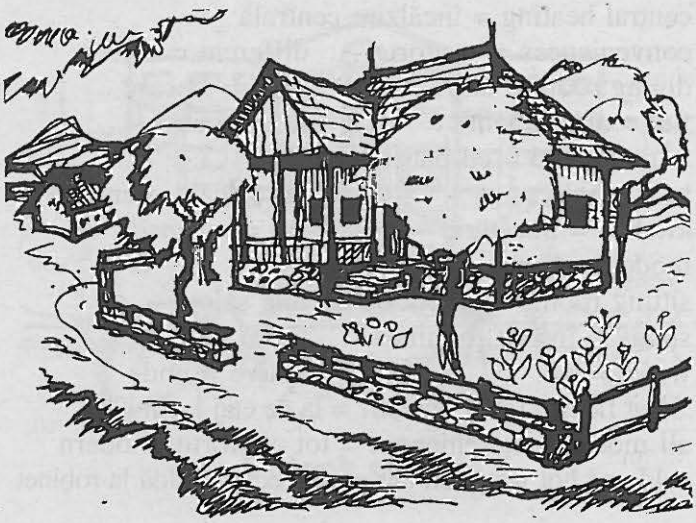
A COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY

My parents own a cottage in a small village not far from the town we live in.

It is an old brick house with one or two fruit trees in front of it and a kitchen garden behind it.

We often use it during weekends and holidays.

There is fresh air and stillness in that village. Besides there is a pond where one may fish now and then.



??? Questions

Is a cottage a large building?
Are there cottages in town?
Do you own a cottage? If yes, where is it?
When does one usually use his/her cottage?
May we fish in lakes or rivers at will?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

air = aer
at will = de voie, când vrem
brick = cărămidă
a brick house = casă de cărămidă
cottage = (în text) căsuţă modestă, cabană
country = ţară
in the country = la ţară
far = departe
fruit tree = pom fructifer
holiday = zi liberă, sărbătoare
holidays = vacanţă, concediu
kitchen garden = grădină de zarzavat
one = (în text) cineva
parent = părinte, mama/tatăl cuiva
one's parents = părinţii cuiva
small = mic
stillness = linişte, absenţa zgomotului
weekend = sfârşit de săptămână
to fish = a pescui
to own = a avea, a poseda
to use = a se folosi de, a profita de
cottage mai poate însemna: o colibă, o căsuţă mai arătoasă la ţară sau la mare unde orăşenii îşi pot petrece timpul liber
not far from = nu departe de

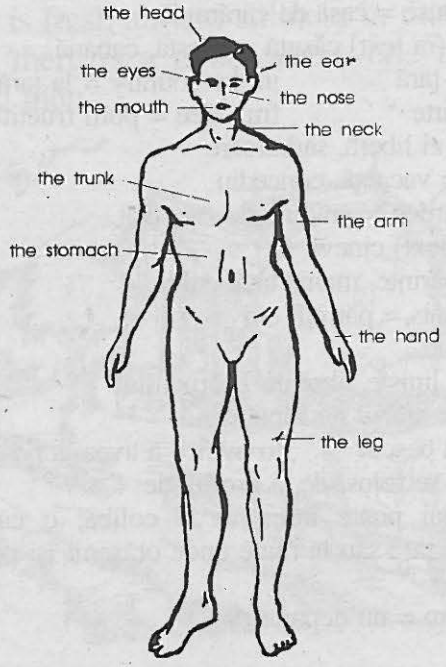
Lesson THIRTY-THREE

THE HUMAN BODY

The principal parts of the human body are: the head, the trunk and the limbs.

A man's head includes the eyes, the nose, the mouth and the ears. The trunk consists of the chest, the stomach and the back. The arms are the upper limbs; the legs are the lower limbs.

We see with our eyes, smell with our nose, eat and drink with our mouth, hear with our ears, work with our hands, walk with our legs.



??? Questions

What are the three principal parts of the human body?
What includes a man's head?
What do we smell with?
What is the mouth for?
What are the eyes for?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

arm = braţ
back = spate, spinare
body = corp, trup
chest = coşul pieptului, torace
ear = ureche
eye = ochi
finger = deget de la mână
head = cap
human = omenesc
hand = mână
leg = picior
limb = membru (al corpului)
lower = (în text) inferior
mouth = gură
nose = nas
part = parte
principal = principal
stomach = stomac (în text) = pântece
trunk = trunchi, bust
upper = (în text) superior
to hear = a auzi
to include = a include
to smell = a mirosi
to walk = a umbla, a merge pe jos
What is/are...for? = La ce serveşte/ ...servesc...?

Lesson THIRTY-FOUR

DINNER FOR ONE

Jim is my classmate. As a matter of fact he has got good manners but... Well, Jimmy is a greedy boy.

He cries for food even if he has three dinners a day.

Today he has a rich dinner: noodle soup, roast beef with potatoes, a big slice of chocolate cake and fruit.

All the same, in two hours' time he is hungry again.

??? Questions

Has Jim got good manners?
All the same what is wrong with him then?
How many dinners will he have a day (pe zi)?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

again = iar, din nou
because = pentru că, fiindcă
cake = prăjitură, cozonac
chocolate cake = tort de ciocolată
classmate = coleg de clasă
dinner = masă (de prânz sau cină)
even = chiar
even if = chiar dacă
food = mâncare, alimente
greedy = lacom
him = lui, pe el; (în text) el
hungry = flămând
manner = manieră, creştere, educaţie
more = mai mult, mai multă
noodle soup = supă cu tăiţei
potato = cartof
potatoes = cartofi
rich = bogat; (în text) copios
roastbeef = friptură de vită
's = is/has
same = acelaşi, aceeaşi
something = ceva
why = de ce, pentru ce
wrong = rău, urât, în neregulă
to cry = a plânge, a striga
to cry for something = a cere insistent ceva, a plânge după...(pers. a 3-a singular, prezent: cries)
dinner for one = masă pentru o (singură) persoană
as a matter of fact = în fond, de fapt
to have good/bad manners = a avea o creştere/educaţie bună/rea
and that's that = şi asta e, n-ai ce-i face
to cry for more food = a cere (insistent) mai mult de mâncare
all the same = totuşi, cu toate acestea
in two hours' time = după două ore
What's wrong with Jim? = Ce e rău, în neregulă cu Jim?

Lesson THIRTY-FIVE

ON HOLIDAYS

Ann:"I want to spend my summer holidays at the seaside. I like to swim in the sea, and I like to lie in the sands."

Bobby: "My brother has a motor byke. So, George and I intend to tour the country and visit every place of interest on our way."

Sam: "I did a lot of climbing last year in the Carpathians with my friends, and we know a beautiful spot near the fringe of a forest where we can put up our tent and have a good time."

Kate: "Well, I am too lazy to move just now. I'll stay at home and rest; but one never knows if I don't change my mind...later on."

??? Questions

Who are the four young people in question?
What are they talking about?
Where does Ann intend to spend her summer holidays?
Who will tour the country? Why?
What do Sam and his friend have in mind to do?
Now, what about Kate? Has she made up her mind?

Cuvinte şi expresii din cuprins

climbing = alpinism
every = fiecare, toţi, toate
forest = pădure
fringe = (în text) lizieră
summer holidays = vacanţa de vară
later = mai târziu
lazy = leneş
interest = interes
mind = gând (în text) părere
near = lângă, aproape de
never = niciodată
place = loc, localitate
sand = nisip
sands = plajă
sea = mare
seaside = litoral
somewhere = undeva
spot = (în text) un anume loc
tent = cort
the Carpathians = Munţii Carpaţi
too = prea
two seater = auto/sport/ de două locuri
way = drum, cale
to change = a schimba
to climb = a se urca, a se căţăra, a face ascensiuni
to intend = a intenţiona
to lie = (în text) a sta lungit, întins

to move = a mişca, a se deplasa, a se urni din loc
to put = a pune, a aşeza; to rest = a se odihni
to spend = (în text) a petrece timpul liber
to stay = a sta, a rămâne; to think = a se gândi, a crede, a socoti, a cugeta
to tour = a face ocolul, a colinda; to visit = a vizita
to want = a vrea, a dori; on holidays = în vacanţă
to lie on the sands = a sta culcat pe plajă
to tour the country = a călători/în circuit/prin ţară
on our way = din drumul nostru
I did a lot of... = am făcut o mulţime de...("did" este a doua formă a verbului "to do")
to put up a tent = a ridica un cort
to have a good time = a se distra, a se amuza
too lazy to move = (în text) mă deplasez anevoie, mă urnesc cu greu din loc
just now = (în text) în momentul de faţă, acum
I'll = I shall = auxiliar pentru formarea timpului viitor
I think = (în context) socot, apreciez
one never knows = nu se ştie niciodată
to change one's mind = a se răzgândi
later on = pe urmă, mai târziu
in question = în cauză, despre care e vorba
to talk about = a discuta despre
what about = (dar) despre, care e situaţia cu
to make up one's mind = a se hotărî, a se decide
made = formă a timpului trecut a verbului to make = a face
has made up = s-a hotărât, s-a decis

2

ELEMENTE DE GRAMATICĂ

COMPUNERI

ELEMENTE DE GRAMATICĂ

Lesson ONE

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

a boy and a girl;
a dog and a cat;
a cock and a hen;
a book and a copybook;
a pen and a pencil.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

o fată şi un băiat;
un câine şi o găină;
un cocoş şi o pisică;
o carte, un caiet, un toc şi un creion.

Lexic & Gramatică

a = un, o	dog = câine
and = şi	girl = fată
book = carte	hen = găină
boy = băiat	lesson = lecţie
cat = pisică	one = unul, una
cock = cocoş	pen = toc
copybook = caiet	pencil = creion

- **a** (articol nehotărât) este, cu unele excepţii, întrebuinţat înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu o consoană, de ex.: b, c, d, g, h, l etc.
- **one** (în text): întâiul

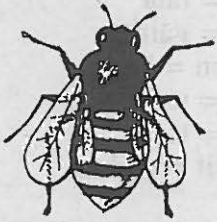
Lesson TWO

a lion

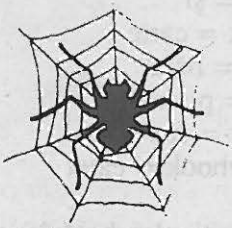
a tiger

an eagle

an owl



a bee



a spider

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

A lion is an animal.
A tiger is also an animal.
An eagle is a bird.
An owl is also a bird.
A bee is an insect.
A spider is also an insect.
Lion and tiger are animals.
Eagles and owls are birds.
Bee and flies are insects.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Leul este un animal. - El este (it is) un animal. - Tigrul este, de asemenea, un animal. - Leii şi tigrii sunt (are) animale. - Vulturul este o pasăre. - El este (it is) o pasăre. Bufniţa este, de asemenea, o pasăre. - Vulturii şi bufniţele sunt (are) păsări.

Lexic & Gramatică

also = de asemenea
un = un, o
animal = animal
are = sunt
bee = albină
bird = pasăre
eagle = vultur
insect = insectă
is = este
it = el, ea; aceasta, acesta
it is = el/ea/aceasta este
lion = leu
owl = bufniţă
spider = păianjen
tiger = tigru
two = doi, două

Înaintea cuvintelor care încep cu una dintre vocalele: *a, e, i, o, u,* de regulă se întrebuinţează articolul nehotărât an. Exemple în textul în limba engleză.
It (pronume personal adesea intraductibil) se referă la lucruri şi animale/păsări. Ex.: It is a pencil. = (El) este un creion. - It is a cat. = (Ea) este o pisică. It is an owl. = (Ea) este o bufniţă.
Cu unele excepţii, substantivele din limba engleză formează numărul plural adăugând un -s la forma de singular. Ex.: girl - girls; book - books; lesson - lessons; tiger - tigers.

Lesson THREE

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

I am a boy. I am a schoolboy. - You are a girl. You are a schoolgirl. - He is a teacher. - She is a doctor. - It is a school. It is a sunny classroom. We are schoolboys. - You are schoolgirls. - They are teachers and doctors.

a doctor

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Eu nu sunt şcolar. - Tu nu eşti şcolăriţă. - El nu este profesor. Ea nu este doctoriţă. - Nu este (it is not) o şcoală. - Nu suntem şcolari. - Nu sunteţi şcolăriţe. - Nu suntem profesori sau doctori.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

a) afirmativ: (Yes,...); b) negativ: (No,...)

What am I? Am I a teacher?
What are you? Are you a schoolgirl?
What is he? Is he a schoolboy?
What is she? Is she a doctor?
What is it? Is it a classrom?
What are we? Are we boys and girls?
What are they? Are they doctors and teachers?

Lexic & Gramatică

I am = sunt
are = eşti, suntem
classroom = clasă
doctor = doctor, doctoriţă
he = el
I = eu
no = nu
not = nu
or = ori, sau
school = şcoală
schoolboy = şcolar
schoolgirl = şcolăriţă
she = ea
sunny = luminos, însorit
teacher = profesor, profesoară
they = ei, ele
three = trei
to be = a fi
we = noi
what = ce/ce...?; care
yes = da
you = tu, voi

Observaţii

1. I (eu) se scrie întotdeauna cu majusculă.
2. He/she se referă, de regulă, la persoane.
3. Are, la singular: eşti; la plural, în funcţie de persoană: suntem, sunteţi, sunt.
4. You, la singular: tu, dumneata, dumneavoastră; la plural: voi, dumneavoastră.
5. Not este partea de vorbire care conferă verbului cu care este asociată un sens negativ.
6. Yes introduce (facultativ) un răspuns afirmativ.
7. No introduce (facultativ) un răspuns negativ.
8. classroom = schoolroom

Conjugarea verbului *to be* = a fi

timpul prezent

afirmativ

I am = eu sunt	we are = noi suntem
you are = tu eşti	you are = voi sunteţi
he/she/it = el/ea este	they are = ei/ele sunt

interogativ

Am I? = Sunt eu?	Are we? = Suntem noi?
Are you? = Eşti tu?	Are you? = Sunteţi voi?
Is he? Is she? Is it? = Este el/ea, asta?	Are they? = Sunt ei/ele?

negativ

I am not = eu nu sunt	we are not = noi nu suntem
you are not = tu nu eşti	you are not = voi nu sunteţi
he/she/it is not = el/ea/ asta nu este	they are not = ei/ele nu sunt.

Lesson FOUR

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

I have an English-Romanian dictionary. It is *my* dictionary. *You* have a friend. *Your* friend is a good worker. *He* (Mr. Brown) has only one son. *His* son is a student. *Her* daugther is a pupil in my class. *Miss Julia* has a small flat of her own. *It* is *her* home. *Its* two rooms are very cosy. He and she have no children. No son, no daughter.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

N-am nici un elev. N-ai nici o carte de engleză (English book). N-are nici un cămin (aici: home).
Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:
Have you got an English-Romanian dictionary?
Has Mr Brown got a daughter?
Has Mrs Smith got a son?
Has Miss Julia got a four-roomed flat?

Lexic & Gramatică

class = clasă
cosy = plăcut, drăguţ
daughter = fiică
dictionary = dicţionar
English = englez etc.
flat = apartament
for = pentru
four = patru
friend = prieten, prietenă
home = locuinţă, cămin
in = în, din etc.
no = nici un, nici o
only = numai
own = propriu
pupil = elev, elevă
Romanian = român etc.
room = cameră, odaie
small = mic, mică
son = fiu
student = student, studentă
to have got = a avea
very = foarte
worker = muncitor

Observaţii

1. "got" - vezi în dicţionar verbul to get; în text accentuează ideea de posesiune.
2. one = un, una; *numai un, numai o,* nu mai mulţi/ multe. Comparaţi I have a book cu I have one book.
3. English: (în text) limba engleză; englez, engleză; the English = englezii.
4. Mr./Mrs. sunt formule prescurtate pentru Mister = domnul şi, respectiv, Mistress = doamnă. Ambele sunt (obligatoriu) însoţite de numele, eventual şi de prenumele, persoanelor în cauză.
5. Miss = domnişoară nu este obligatoriu urmat de numele persoanei.
6. his = lui; her = ei se referă (de regulă) la persoane.
7. no = nici un, nici o, deloc, defel etc.
8. a flat of one's own = un apartament proprietate personală
9. a four-roomed flat = un apartament cu patru camere
10. children = copii, este forma numărului plural de la child.
11. Substantive ca teacher, worker, friend, pupil, student etc. având o formă grafică unică atât pentru persoanele de sex masculin, cât şi pentru cele de sex feminin, aparţin categoriei de substantive comune.
12. Nume proprii de persoane: Brown, Julia, Smith

Conjugarea verbului *to have* = a avea

timpul prezent
numărul singular

I have = eu am
you have = tu ai
he has = el are
she has = ea are
it has = el, ea, asta are

interogativ

Have I (got)? = Am eu?
Have you (got)? = Ai tu?
etc.

negativ

I have not (got) = eu nu am
you have not (got) = tu nu ai
etc.

Adjective posesive (numărul singular)

my = al meu, a mea
your = al tău, a ta, al/a dumitale
his = al/a lui, al său
her = al/a ei, a sa
its = al/a lui, al/a ei, cu referire la lucruri şi animale

Lesson FIVE

The Jones

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

We have got no news from our friends in London.
The flowers in their garden have got a sweet smell.
You have got a beautiful watch.
Your watch is gold.
Now the children *have got to* do their lessons.
We *have got to* meet the Jones at the station.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

N-avem nici o veste/ştire de la familia Jones.
Florile din grădina lor n-au un miros plăcut.
Ceasul ei nu este de aur; este de nichel (it is nickel).
Elevul nu trebuie (nu-i nevoie) să îşi facă lecţiile acum.
Nu trebuie (nu-i nevoie) să-i întâmpinăm la gară.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Have they any news from their friends?
Have the roses in the garden got a sweet smell?
Has the child *got to* do his homework now?
Who *has got to* meet the Jones at the station?

Lexic & Gramatică

any = vreun, vreo
at = la
beautiful = frumos
five = cinci
flower = floare
from = din, de la
garden = grădină
gold = aur, de aur
London = Londra
news = veşti, ştiri
now = acum
rose = trandafir
station = gară
a sweet smell = un miros plăcut
the = articol nehotărât
to do = a face etc.
to meet = a întâmpina, a întâlni etc.
watch = ceas de mână sau de buzunar
who...? = cine...?

Observaţii

1. Any este folosit în text, într-o propoziţie interogativă.
2. "The", articol nehotărât, intraductibil, se referă concret la o anumită persoană, un anumit lucru etc. Ex.: He has a watch; the watch (his watch) is gold.
3. The Jones = familia Jones; membrii familiei Jones.
4. to have got to... = a trebui, a fi necesar, a fi nevoie să...

Conjugarea verbului *to have* = a avea

timpul prezent

numărul plural

we have = noi avem
you have = voi aveţi
they have = ei, ele au

interogativ

Have we (got)? = Avem noi?
Have you (got)? = Aveţi voi?
Have they (got)? = Au ei/ele?

negativ

we have not (got) = noi nu avem
you have not (got) = voi nu aveţi
they have not (got) = ei/ele nu au

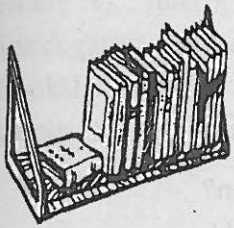
!!! Observaţii

Verbul to have poate forma interogativul şi negativul şi cu auxiliarul do. Vezi lecţia nr. 11.

Adjective posesive (numărul plural)

our = noştri, noastre
your = voştri, voastre
their = lor

Lesson SIX



a bookshelf

a cage

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

This is my book and that is your book. The book on this shelf is mine. The books on that shelf are yours. All these books are ours and all those books are theirs. There is a little bird in this cage. There is a mouse under my bed. There are six little birds in these cages. There are one or two mice under my bed.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Aceasta nu este cartea mea. Dicţionarul acela de pe etajeră (...on the shelf) nu este al meu. Toate aceste caiete nu sunt ale lor, ele sunt ale noastre. Nu este nici o păsărică în coliviile acelea. Nu sunt pomi în grădina dumneavoastră. În cutiile acestea nu sunt şoareci.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

a) afirmativ, b) negativ

Is this dictionary yours?
Is that English book theirs?
Are these boys schoolboys?
Are those girls schoolgirls?
Is there any dog in your garden?
Are there any mice in her flat?

Lexic & Gramatică

all = tot, toată, toţi, toate
bed = pat
box = cutie
cage = colivie, cuşcă
little = mic, mică
on = pe, de pe
one or two = câţiva, câteva
shelf = etajeră
mouse = şoarece
six = şase
that = acela, aceea (de acolo)
there are = sunt
there is = este
these = aceşti, aceste (de aici)
this = acest, aceasta (de aici)
those = acei, acele (de acolo)
tree = pom, copac
under = sub, dedesubtul
here = aici
there = acolo

!!! Observații

1. (there is)... interogativ: is there...? __ (there are)... interogativ: are there...?
2. bookshelf = etajeră pentru cărți
3. (mouse)... plural: mice = șoareci

Diminutive

a little girl = o fetiță; little mice = șoricei.
Cu înțelesul de puțin, nițel etc.
Ex.: I have little money. = Am bani puțini.
She has little time. = Are puțin timp.

Pronume posesive

mine = al meu, a mea, ai mei, ale mele
yours = al tău, a ta, ai tăi, ale tale
his = al/ale lui; hers = al/ale ei
ours = al nostru, a noastră, ai noștri, ale noastre
yours = al vostru, a voastră, ai voștri, ale voastre
theirs = al/ale lor

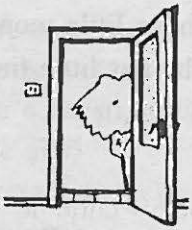
Lesson SEVEN

a letter-box

an inkstand

a bottle of milk

a fridge



a door

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

There is some fresh milk in the fridge. There is some red ink in this inkstand. There are some interesting novels on that shelf. There are some letters in our letter-box. There is some*body* at the door. There is some*thing* under your bed.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Nu este nimeni în apartamentul lor. Nu este nimic în cutia de scrisori.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Is there any milk in the fridge? (Say: Yes,...)
Is there any red ink in that inkstand? (Say: No,...)
Is there anybody in our garden? (Say: No, ...nobody...)
Is there anything in those bottles? (Say: No, ...nothing...)

Lexic & Gramatică

any (vezi observaţii)
bottle = sticlă
door = uşă
fresh = proaspăt
fridge = frigider
ink = cerneală
inkstand = călimară
interesting = interesant
letter = scrisoare
letter-box = cutie de scrisori
milk = lapte
nobody = nimeni
nothing = nimic
novel = roman
red = roşu
seven = şapte
some (vezi observaţii)
somebody = cineva
something = ceva
thing = lucru, obiect
a bottle of milk = o sticlă cu lapte

Observaţii

1. some/any = ceva, nişte etc.
   În principal, prima dintre aceste două părţi de vorbire este întrebuinţată în propoziţiile afirmative; a doua, în propoziţiile interogative şi negative.

Exemple:

Have you got any dog(s) in your garden? Yes, I have got some. No, I have not got any dog(s). = Aveţi (vreun) câine/câini în grădina dumneavoastră? Da, am unul. Nu, n-am nici unul.

Reţineţi!

a) not any = no.

b) Traducerea acestor cuvinte este facultativă.

c) Traducerea lui any (în propoziţia interogativă), ca de altfel şi traducerea lui some (în propoziţia afirmativă), este *uneori* inadmisibilă.

Exemple:

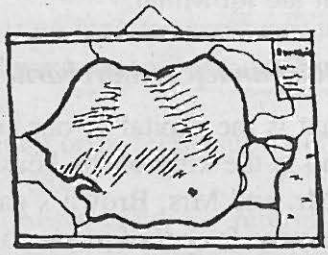
Have you got any children, madam? = Aveţi copii, doamnă? Yes, I have got some.

Consultaţi dicţionarul englez-român în privinţa acestor două părţi de vorbire, a multiplelor lor sensuri în propoziţii.

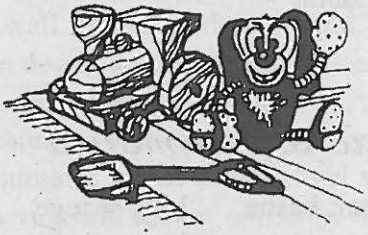
2. Some, any şi no pot fi compuse
cu *body* desemnând *persoane,*
cu *thing* desemnând *lucruri* etc.,
cu ambele atât cu referire la persoane, cât şi la lucruri.
Exemple: somebody = cineva; something = ceva; nobody = nimeni; nothing = nimic; anybody = oricare; anything = orice.
3. Spre deosebire de limba română, în engleză NU pot apărea două negaţii într-una şi aceeaşi propoziţie. Exemple: (*Nu* am *nici un roman bun.*) *I have (got) no good novel.* (Nu *am* nimic.) = I have (got) *nothing.*
4. Say ... de la verbul to say = a spune, a zice indică răspunsul la o întrebare: afirmativ sau negativ, eventual ambele.

Lesson EIGHT

a window



a map of Romania



toys

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

The capital *of our country* is Bucharest. The four windows *of the library* are rather small. Their garden is not *in front of the house*; it is behind it. The lion is *the king of the beasts*. Dick'*s friends* are students. These letters are my father'*s*. The children'*s toys* (the toys of the children) are scattered on the floor. Andrew'*s* and Mary'*s* books are in their rooms. *Andrew* and Mary'*s* books are on that shelf.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Capitala acelei ţări este Londra. Grădina ei nu este în spatele casei; este în faţa casei. Tigrul nu este rege; regele animalelor este leul. Acestea nu sunt cărţile profesoarelor; sunt cărţile unor (of some) şcolari. Jucăriile din aceste cutii nu sunt ale Mariei; sunt ale lui Mihai.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

What is the capital of our country?
Who is the king of the beast? Is it the tiger?
Is Mr. and Mrs. Brown's garden large?
Are your friend's friends students?
Are John's and Charles'* books interesting?
Which of these letters is your father's?

* Se pronunţă *Charlsiz*

Lexic & Gramatică

beast = animal, bestie
behind = în spatele
Bucharest = Bucureşti
capital = capitală
country = ţară
eight = opt
father = tată
floor = podea, duşumea
house = casă; ~and home=tihnă casnică
in front of... = în faţa...
map = hartă
king = rege
large = mare
library = bibliotecă
lion = leu
rather = cam, oarecum
scattered = împrăştiat
tiger = tigru
toy = jucărie
which = care
window = fereastră
the = cei..., cele...

Observaţii

1. Genitivul este cazul care răspunde la întrebările: al (a, ai, ale) cui?
   El poate fi construit:
   a) cu prepoziţia *of* aşezată înaintea substantivului
   b) cu apostrof + s ('s) aşezat nemijlocit după substantivul de declinat.
   Primul poate fi asociat cu orice fel de substantive: nume de fiinţe, lucruri etc.
   Al doilea ('s) se foloseşte când ne referim la nume de persoane, (rareori) la animale pentru a desemna "posesorul".
   Ex.: the house of my parents = casa părinţilor mei; the wall of the garden = zidul grădinii; the tail of the dog = coada câinelui. These books are Mary's. Shakespeare's works = operele lui Shakespeare.
   Dacă la numărul plural substantivul se termină în -s, acesta va primi *numai apostrof*, deci fără „s".
   Ex.: my parents' house. Însă, the children's toys.
2. Când într-o propoziţie două substantive sunt legate prin conjuncţia and (şi), apostrof şi „s", ('s) se poate pune la ultimul din cei doi „posesori" pentru a arăta că obiectul/obiectele *este/sunt bun comun*; 's se pune după ambii „posesori" pentru a arăta că obiectul/obiectele *este/sunt bun/bunuri separate*. Comparaţi: John and *Ann's* books cu *John's* and *Ann's* books.
3. the two teachers = cei doi profesori; *the* five girls = cele cinci fete; in the country = la ţară

Lesson NINE

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

George is a *tall strong* man. His brother is tall*er* and strong*er* but Tom is *the* tall*est* and the strong*est* of the three. Mary is both *diligent* and *beautiful*. Julia is *more* diligent and *more* beautiful than her sister. She is *the most* diligent and *the most* beautiful girl in our school. Dick is a *bad* young man. Dick is *worse* than any of (oricare din) his friends. Among the young *men* in his class he is *the worst* boy.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

George nu este puternic. Nu, el nu este înalt. Julia nu este mai silitoare. Nu, ea nu este mai frumoasă decât sora ei. Dick nu este un bărbat rău. Nu, nu este cel mai rău tânăr din şcoala noastră.

■ ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:***

Is Tom a short (scund) man?
Is Mary a more beautiful young lady than Kate?
Are Dick's friends the best boys in their class?
Are dogs man's most faithful animals?

Lexic & Gramatică

among = printre, între
any = oricare, orice
both = ambii, amândoi
brother = frate
but = dar, însă
diligent = silitor, harnic

faithful = credincios
good = bun, bună
man = om, bărbat
many = mulţi, multe
much = mult
nine = nouă
short = scund, scurt
strong = puternic, voinic
tall = înalt
than = decât
weak = slab, lipsit de forţă
young = tânăr
old = bătrân, vechi
sister = soră

Observaţii

1. Adjectivele au trei grade de comparaţie: pozitiv, comparativ şi superlativ. Adjectivele dintr-*o singură silabă*, rareori două, adaugă la gradul comparativ (desinenţa) -er sau -r; la superlativ -(e)st, forma gradului pozitiv fiind precedată de articolul the.
   Ex.: small = mic, small*er* = mai mic, the small*est* = cel mai mic; large = mare, large*r* = mai mare, the large*st* = cel mai mare.
   Adjectivele formate din două, trei sau mai multe silabe sunt precedate la gradul comparativ de (adverbul) *more* = mai... iar la superlativ de *the most* = cel mai...
   Ex.: diligent - *more* diligent = mai silitor, *the most* diligent = cel mai silitor; interesting = interesant, *more* interesting = mai interesant, *the most* interesting = cel mai interesant.
   Un număr restrâns de adjective se compară neregulat.

Câteva exemple:

good = bun, better = mai bun, the best = cel mai bun.

bad = rău, worse = mai rău, the worst = cel mai rău.

much/many = mult/mulţi, more = mai mult/mai mulţi, the most = cel mai mult/cei mai mulţi.

little = puţin, less = mai puţin, the least = cel/cea/ /cei/cele mai puţin.

2. Both Peter and Mike are my best friends. = *Atât* Peter *cât şi* Mike sunt prietenii mei cei mai buni.
3. Any, în propoziţia afirmativă, are sensurile: oricare, orice. Ex.: The book is on sale at any bookshop. = Cartea se vinde/este de vânzare la orice librărie.
4. a young man = un tânăr; a young lady = o tânără, o domnişoară
5. Pluralul substantivului man est men = oameni, bărbaţi.

Lesson TEN

a fisherman

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Jack is a good swimmer. He can swim like a fish. If you are cold, you may shut the windows.
That old woman must go to work every day.
I must and I will do my dutty to my parents.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Ea nu este o bună înotătoare. Nu poate înota. Nu este (*it* is *not*) frig; n-ai voie să închizi ferestrele acestei camere. Nu trebuie (needn't = nu e nevoie) să te duci şi să-i (them) întâmpini acolo. Fiul şi fiica dumneavoastră nu vor să-şi facă lecţiile pentru acasă.

■ ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:***

a) afirmativ, b) negativ

Are you a good swimmer? Can you swim?
I am cold (mi-e frig): Mary, may I shut the window?
Must an old weak woman work so (atât de) much?
Will you have a three-roomed house in the country?

Lexic & Gramatică

cold = rece, frig
duty = datorie (morală)
every day = în fiecare zi
fish = peşte
if = dacă
like = ca, asemenea cu
parent = părinte
swimmer = înotător
woman = muncă, lucru, serviciu
to go = a merge, a se duce
to need = a avea nevoie să, a fi necesar să
to shut = a închide
to swim = a înota
to work = a munci, a lucra
ten = zece
fisherman = pescar

can = a putea, a fi în stare să...
may = a putea, a avea voie să... etc.
must = a trebui să, a fi necesar/obligatoriu să...
will = a vrea, a dori, a ţine mult să...

Observaţii

1. Verbele (modale defective) din care le citărm pe: can, may, must şi will au caracteristici deosebite de restul verbelor, după cum se va vedea în lecţiile următoare. Bunăoară, cu excepţia verbu-

lui must, care are numai timpul prezent, celelalte trei verbe mai sus menţionate nu au decât prezentul şi trecutul, al doilea putând avea şi valoarea de condiţional. Ele sunt: could, might şi, respectiv, would. (Vezi lecţia a 16-a). Forma lor interogativă se obţine aşezând predicatul înaintea subiectului.
Ex.: Can I...? Must he...? Negativul se formează cu (adverbul) not, cel mai adesea contras în n't care se „lipeşte" de verbul la forma afirmativă.
Ex.: can't (can not/cannot), mayn't (may not), mustn't (must not). *Însă,* won't pentru will not.

2. Needn't (need not) este, de regulă, folosit în propoziţiile-răspuns negativ la o întrebare formulată cu must; needn't exprimă aici absenţa necesităţii de a face ceva având sensurile: nu e nevoie să..., nu e cazul să..., nu e obligatoriu să...
   Ex.: Must I do work? No, you needn't...
3. To be cold = a-i fi frig; to go to work = a se duce la serviciu/lucru
4. Woman devine la plural wom*en* = femei.
5. parent = părinte, tată/mamă

Lesson ELEVEN

I/YOU/WE/THEY DO HE/SHE/IT DOES	DO I/YOU/WE/THEY? DOES HE/SHE/IT?
I/YOU/WE/THEY DO NOT HE/SHE/IT DOES NOT	

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

I do my homework in the afternoon. You do nothing all the day long. He does everything he can.
She does an interesting work. It does the child good. We always do our duty. They never or seldom do their shopping there.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Mie nu-mi plac păianjenii. Tu nu citeşti aceste cărţi. El şi ea nu se duc la şcoală în fiecare zi.
Asta nu îţi face bine. Prietenele noastre nu vorbesc englezeşte. De obicei, femeile acelea *nu* fac *niciodată* cumpărături seara.

■ ***Răspundeţi, folosind numai auxiliarele do/don't, does not/doesn't, la întrebările de mai jos:***

a) afirmativ, b) negativ

Do you learn English at (your) school?
Do you like to read novels by (aici: de...) British authors?
Does your mother go (out) shopping in the mornings?
Does she write a letter to her parents every day?

Lexic & Gramatică

afternoon = după-amiază
always = (în)totdeauna
author = autor
British = britanic
day = ziuă, zi
eleven = unsprezece
evening = seară
everything = tot, toată
seldom = rar, rareori
long = lung, mare etc.
morning = dimineaţă
mother = mamă
never = niciodată
shopping = cumpărături, târguieli
usually = de obicei, în mod obişnuit

to do = auxiliar intraductibil
to learn = a învăţa
to like = a-i plăcea
to read = a citi
to speak = a vorbi
to write = a scrie

1. **Do** poate fi *verb noţional/principal* (având deci un înţeles lexical deplin = a face etc.) şi *auxiliar* la formele interogativ şi negativ ale altor verbe şi a sa însăşi, la timpurile prezent şi preterit (vezi lecţia a 12-a) a modului indicativ.

   Reţineţi: Persoana a 3-a singular a timpului prezent primeşte (desinenţa) -s, -es sau se modifică în acest sens.

   Exemple: he learn*s*; she do*es*/go*es*; însă, he/she/it *has*. Vezi verb, lecţia a 4-a, to have.

Conjugarea verbului to do = a face la modul indicativ, timpul prezent

singular: I do - you do - he/she/it do*es*
plural: we do - you do - they do

Conjugarea unui verb la formele afirmativ, interogativ şi negativ.

Model: to speak = a vorbi, __ I speak = eu vorbesc __ you speak = tu vorbeşti ___ he/she/it speak*s* = el/ea/asta vorbeşte __ we speak = noi vorbim __ you speak = voi vorbiţi __ they speak = ei/ele vorbesc
Interogativ: do I speak = vorbesc eu? ___ do you speak? = vorbeşti tu? ___ *does* he/she/it *speak*? = vorbeşte el/ea? __ do we speak? = vorbim noi?__do you speak? = vorbiţi voi? ___ do they speak?= vorbesc ei/ele?
Negativ: I do not speak = eu nu vorbesc __ you do not speak = tu nu vorbeşti ___ he/she/it *does not* speak = el/ea nu vorbeşte ___ we do not speak = noi nu vorbim __ you do not speak = voi nu vorbiţi __ they do not speak = ei/ele nu vorbesc.
Forme contrase: don't = do not, doesn't = does not

Răspunsul la o întrebare formulată cu *auxiliarul do* poate fi:

a) scurt, când se repetă numai auxiliarul;
b) lung, când, fie afirmativ sau negativ, el este exprimat într-o propoziţie.

Ex.: a) Do you like Jim? Yes, I do. No, I don't.
b) Yes, I like Jim. No, I don't like Jim.

1. Adverbele de timp nedefinit ca:
always, never, seldom, usually etc. se aşază între subiect şi predicat la timpurile simple (prezent şi preterit).
Ex.: *We* always/never/seldom/usually *work* in the evening.

2. În limba engleză nu se admit două negaţii în aceeaşi propoziţie.
Ex.: *Nu* face *nimic* toată ziua/ ... cât e ziua de lungă. = He does nothing all day long.**(NU:...does not nothing..).**
Nu scriu niciodată scrisori = I never write letters. **(NU:...don't never...)**

3. shop = prăvălie, de obicei profilată pe vânzarea unui anumit produs, eventual altele tangenţial necesare, de exemplu: un magazin de confecţii pentru bărbaţi unde pe lângă costume se pot găsi cămăşi, cravate, rufărie de corp ş.a.m.d.
department store = magazin universal
out = afară, afară din casă, plecat în oraş
to go out shopping = a pleca de acasă, a se duce la târguieli/cumpărături

Lesson TWELVE

I/YOU/WE/THEY DID HE/SHE/IT DID	DID I/YOU/WE/THEY? DID HE/SHE/IT?
I/YOU/WE/THEY DID NOT HE/SHE/IT DID NOT	

■ *Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:*

I was ten years old when I finished the elementary school. At one time you had many friends in London. He always did his duty to his aged parents. Nancy recieved a lot of picture post-cards from her relations abroad last month. Professor A.B. used to give lessons in English at the university a long time ago. The Browns left for the seaside the other day.

■ *Traduceţi în limba engleză:*

N-aveam (to be) doisprezece ani când am părăsit casa părintească (the paternal roof).
George nu i-a trimis nici o scrisoare săptămâna trecută.
Harnicul elev nu a luat lecţii particulare de (to take private lessons in) engleză.
Ei n-au plecat pe litoral, au plecat la munte (the mountains).

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

a) afirmativ, b) negativ

How old were you when you left the paternal roof?
Did you have many friends abroad?
Did she receive any interesting news from her teacher of English?
Did they give private lessons in French last year?
Did Jack and Jill spend their holidays at the seaside?

Lexic & Gramatică

A.B. [ei] - [bi:] = A.B.
abroad = (în) străinătate
aged = bătrân, în vârstă
ago = acum..., în urmă cu
elementary school = şcoală elementară
French = francez, lb. franceză
holidays = vacanţă
last = trecut, ultimul etc.
a lot of = o mulţime de
month = lună (calendar)
mountain = munte
need = nevoie, trebuinţă de
to finish = a termina
to give = a da
to send = a trimite
paternal roof = casă părintească
picture post-card = carte poştală, ilustrată
private lesson = lecţie particulară
seaside = litoral
time = timp, vreme, oră
twelve = doisprezece
university = universitate
used to = obişnuit să...
week = săptămână
when = când, atunci când
year = an
yesterday = ieri
to leave = a pleca, a părăsi
to receive = a primi
to spend = a petrece timpul

Observaţii

1. Trecutul este timpul care exprimă o acţiune repetată sau care a avut loc odată în trecut şi s-a terminat atunci, deci fără legătură cu momentul vorbirii. Acest timp este redat prin perfectul compus din limba română sau prin perfectul simplu.
   Ex.: I received this letter *last week.* = Am primit scrisoarea aceasta *săptămâna trecută.*
2. Verbele din limba engleză se împart în două clase: regulate şi neregulate. Pentru a putea fi conjugate este necesar să se cunoască *formele lor de bază*, în număr de patru: infinitivul - trecutul - participiul trecut şi participiul nedefinit sau forma în -ing.
   Ex.: to be - was - been - be*ing*.
3. Verbele regulate primesc la trecut şi la participiul trecut (desinenţa) -ed sau numai -d.
   Ex.: to work - worked - working; to like - liked - liking.
   Verbele neregulate suferă unele transformări la trecut şi la participiul trecut sau numai la unul dintre ele; un număr foarte mic rămân neschimbate la aceste două forme.
   Ex.: to write - wrote - written - writing; to have - had - had - having; to shut - shut - shut - shutting.
4. Cu excepţia timpurilor prezent şi trecut ale verbului to be (verbele modale având un regim aparte), celelalte verbe rămân neschimbate pe toată durata conjugării lor la aceste două timpuri, însă toate primesc (desinenţa) *-s/ -es* sau schimbă în acest sens la *persoana a 3-a a numărului singular a timpului prezent.*

Ex.: I am - you are - he/she/it is etc. I was you *were* - he/she/it *was* - we were - you were - they were. I go - he/she/it goes - we go - you go - they go. I have - you have - he/she/it has - we have - you have - they have; I read - you read - he/she/it reads - we read - you read - they read.

5. FORMELE DE BAZĂ ale verbelor regulate şi neregulate conţinute în lecţiile 1 - 12 inclusiv:
   to finish - finished - finished - finishing
   to like - liked - liked - liking
   to need - needed - needed - needing
   to receive - received - received - receiving
   to use - used - used - using
   to work - worked - worked - working
   to be - was - been - being
   to do - did - done - doing
   to give - gave - given - giving
   to go - went - gone - going
   to have - had - had - having
   to learn - learnt - learnt - learning
   to meet - met - met - meeting
   to read - read - read - reading
   to send - sent - sent - sending
   to shut - shut - shut - shutting
   to speak - spoke - spoken - speaking
   to spend - spent - spent - spending
   to swim - swam - swum - swimming
   to write - wrote - written - writing
6. Formele interogativă şi negativă ale trecutului se construiesc cu auxiliarul did (intraductibil).
   Ex.: Did you write this letter? Yes, I did (Da, eu am scris-o). No, I didn't/did not/write it. = Nu am scris-o eu. Peter did it. = Petre a scris-o.

7. "to have to ..." este înlocuitorul verbului must, acesta din urmă neavând decât forma timpului prezent.
   Ex.: (Trebuie să munceşti. - Trebuia să munceşti.)
   You *must* work. - You *had to* work.
8. "need" - substantiv. Ex.: I am in need of money. = Am nevoie de bani.
   to need - Ex.: We needed a lot of books. - "needn't"
   Ex.: You needn't give George anything.
   Reţineţi! not anything = nothing, deoarece nu se admit două negaţii.
9. at one time = odată, cândva
   (a) long (time) ago = de mult (timp), cu multă vreme... în urmă
   last week/-month/-year = săptămâna/luna trecută/anul trecut, acum un an
   to leave for... = a pleca la...
   at the seaside = pe litoral
   in the mountains = la munte
   the other day = (mai) deunăzi
   (How old are you? = Câţi ani/ce vârstă ai?) I am twelve (years old). = Am/sunt în vârstă de 12 ani.
   holiday = *o zi* de sărbătoare, de repaus, de ex.: Sunday is a holiday; holiday = vacanţă. Însă: I am on holiday (**NU: holidays**) = Sunt în vacanţă
   to give lessons in English = a (pre)da lecţii de engleză etc.
   to take lessons in French = a lua lecţii de franceză etc.
   if need be... = dacă este/dacă va fi nevoie de...

Lesson THIRTEEN

I/YOU/WE/THEY HAVE HAD HE/SHE/IT HAS HAD
HAVE I/YOU/WE/THEY HAD? HAS HE/SHE/IT HAD?
I/YOU/WE/THEY HAVE NOT HAD HE/SHE/IT HAS NOT HAD

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

A postman has come; he is still at the door.
This good news *has* made us happy.
We have lived in the country for more than ten yeârs.
The alarm clock in my bedroom has stopped again; it *stopped* at seven (o'clock) *last night.*
Our neighbours next door have had their Ford (motor) car since 1944.
I am hungry; I haven't had breakfast yet.
They have never been *to* London.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Poştaşul încă n-a venit. Nu-i nimeni la uşă. Aceste ştiri nu i-au făcut mai fericiţi (happier). Nu locuim în acest apartament de mai mult de zece zile. Copilul nu a luat (to have) micul dejun; îi este foame.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Who has come? A man or a woman?
Have the good news made them happy?
How long have you lived in this flat?
Has your alarm clock stopped? When?
Haven't you had breakfast yet?
Have you ever been to London?

Lexic & Gramatică

again = iar(ăşi), din nou
alarm clock = ceas deşteptător
bedroom = dormitor
breakfast = micul dejun
ever = vreodată
for = de, timp de
happy = fericit
how long = cât timp
hungry = flămând
lately = în ultima vreme, recent
car = automobil
neighbour = vecin
next door = casa de alături
night = noapte, seară
postman = poştaş
since = din, de la
so = aşa, aşa/atât de
still = încă, şi acum
thirteen = treisprezece
town = oraş
yet = încă

to live - lived - lived - living = a trăi, a locui
to stop - stopped - stopped - stopping = a opri
to come - came - come - coming = a veni
to make - made - made - making = a face etc.
to see - saw - seen - seeing = a vedea

Observaţii

1. Present Perfect este timpul care exprimă o *acţiune prezentă* legată de o alta din trecut. Acest timp se formează din auxiliarul have/has + participiul trecut al verbului de conjugat. În limba română este redat fie prin timpul prezent sau, în funcţie de context,prin perfectul compus. Exemple paralele: *Învăţ* engleza la şcoală. = I learn English at school. Învăţ engleza la şcoală... *de doi ani.* = I have learnt English at school for two years. I have been learning English for two years. = Învăţ engleza de doi ani şi continuu

să învăţ (nu m-am oprit). Noi *locuim*/trăim în acest oraş = We live in this town. Noi *locuim*/trăim în acest oraş ... din 1987. = We have lived in this town since nineteen eighty-seven.

2. still/yet/not yet: The Browns are still on holiday. No, they are not on holiday yet; they no longer are on holiday. = Ei nu mai sunt în vacanţă.
3. news - are formă de plural, dar se acordă cu predicatul la numărul singular.
   Ex.: No news is good news. = Lipsa de veşti este un semn bun. That is news to me. = N-am ştiut nimic de asta.
4. ... for more than ... = (temporal: de mai mult de, de mai bine de). She has been unwell (suferind(ă)) for more than two months.
5. clock - orice ceas neportabil, de ex.: o pendulă, un ceas cu cuc etc.
6. last night = aseară (târziu), noaptea trecută.
7. tonight - astă seară (după lăsarea întunericului), la noapte.
8. next - este unul dintre cele două superlative ale adj. near = aproape: near - near*er* - the near*est* - the next (= imediat/următorul).
   Ex.: The next day. - You stand next on the list. = Tu eşti al doilea pe listă.
9. I have never been to Paris. = N-am fost niciodată. (= n-am vizitat...) la Paris.
10. how = cum, în ce fel, cât de? de ex.: How is it that...? = Cum se face că...? - How long is the river Danube? - Ce lungime are (fluviul) Dunărea?
11. to make (+ un infinitiv scurt) = a face, a produce, a fabrica,...
    Ex.: What makes you so happy? = Ce te face aşa de fericit? - We make wine from grapes. = Noi facem vin din struguri. What made Mary *do* it? = Ce a determinat-o pe Mary să facă asta? - made in Romania = fabricat/produs în România

Lesson FOURTEEN

I/YOU/THEY/HE/SHE/IT HAD HAD
HAD I/YOU/WE/THEY/HE/SHE/IT HAD?
I/YOU/WE/THEY/HE/SHE/IT HAD NOT HAD

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

I told him in a few words *what had happened.*
He thought (that) he knew French very well because he *had lived* somewhere in France for one or two months.
After she *had read* the book, she gave it to me.
He *had left* the front door open when he came in.
Ann was sad the whole evening: she *had got* an unpleasant letter.
His elder sister *had taught* him to read and write before he was six (years old).
Last night I dreamt that you *had presented* me with a gold necklace.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Nu i-am spus nimic (to tell anything) ce s-a întâmplat atunci.
N-a trăit în Franţa mai mult de (longer than) câteva luni.
Ea nu mi-a dat cartea după ce a citit-o.
Nu fusese o veste neplăcută.
N-a spus/zis nimic.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Who told him what had happened?
Where did he say he had learnt French?
When did she give him the book?
What made Ann sad?
Who taught the little boy to read and write?
What did she dream *one* night (= într-o noapte)?

Lexic & Gramatică

after = după, după ce
because = pentru că, deoarece
before = (mai) înainte ca/să
elder = mai în vârstă, mai mare
few = puţin, puţine
fourteen = paisprezece
France = Franţa
front door = uşa din faţă
necklace = colier
rain = ploaie
sad = trist, mâhnit
somewhere = undeva
unpleasant = neplăcut
well = bine
where = unde
whole = întreg, tot
why = de ce, pentru ce
with = cu
word = cuvânt, vorbă
open = deschis

to happen - happened - happened - happening = a se întâmpla
to present - presented - presented - presenting = a face cadou, a dărui
to start - started - started - starting = a începe, a se apuca de o treabă
to dream - dreamt - dreamt - dreaming = a visa
to know - knew - known - knowing = a şti, a cunoaşte

to say - said - said - saying = a zice, a spune
to teach - taught - taught - teaching = a învăţa pe cineva
to tell - told - told - telling = a spune, a povesti
to think - thought - thought - thinking = a gândi, a crede

Observaţii

1. Past Perfect (mai mult ca perfectul) este, la fel ca şi în limba română, timpul care exprimă o acţiune începută (şi terminată) în trecut, anterioară altei acţiuni din trecut. Acest timp este format din auxiliarul had + participiul trecut al verbului de conjugat.
   Ex.: The rain *had stopped* before we started to work. = Ploaia *încetase*/a încetat (mai) înainte de a începe noi lucrul/... de a ne apuca de treabă. They thought I *had had* breakfast. = Ei credeau că eu *luasem* micul dejun.
2. Elder... the eldest... sunt gradele comparativ şi, respectiv, superlativ ale adjectivului old, referitor la familie.
   Ex.: He is her elder brother = ... este fratele ei mai mare/în vârstă. His eldest son is a doctor. = Fiul lui cel mai mare/cel mai în vârstă este doctor.
3. the whole day = (absolut) toată ziua.
4. For her birthday he presented her *with* a colour TV. = De ziua ei de naştere i-a dăruit un televizor color.
5. in a few words = în câteva/puţine cuvinte

Lesson FIFTEEN

I/WE SHALL YOU/HE/SHE/IT/THEY WILL
WILL I/YOU/WE/THEY/HE/SHE/IT? WILL WE/YOU/THEY?
I/WE SHALL NOT YOU/HE/SHE/IT/THEY WILL NOT

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

I *shall try* my best to help these unhappy people.
You *will get* the money you need in time.
Jane *will be* fifteen (years old) next week.
Mrs. Brown *will buy* a new hat to wear at the wedding ceremony.
We *shall go and see* the exhibition tomorrow.
They *will sell* their house in town and settle down in a near-by village.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Ei nu vor încerca să-i ajute.
N-ai nevoie de bani (...any money); nu-i vei căpăta (to get) de la mine.
Jane nu împlineşte 15 ani mâine; i-a împlinit (to be) ieri.
La ceremonie el nu va purta vechea lui pălărie.
Nu mergem la expoziţie după-amiază (in the afternoon).
Nu cred (to think) că se vor stabili (cu locuinţa) în satul acela.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Will you help these unhappy people?
Will he get the money he needs?
Will Mrs. Brown wear her old hat at the ceremony?
Will they settle down in a village?
When will Jane be fifteen? This week?
How old will you be next year?

Lexic & Gramatică

as soon as = de îndată ce
ceremony = ceremonie
exhibition = expoziţie
fifteen = cincisprezece
future = viitor
in the near future = în viitorul apropiat
hat = pălărie
medicine = medicină
tomorrow = mâine
money = ban, bani
near-by = învecinat, din apropiere
people = oameni, persoane
sick = bolnav
unhappy = nefericit
village = sat
wedding = cununie, nuntă

to arrive - arrived - arrived - arriving = a sosi
to help - helped - helped - helping = a ajuta
to phone - phoned - phoned - phoning = a telefona
to settle - settled - settled - settling = a se stabili
to study - studied - studied - studying = a studia
to try - tried - tried - trying = a încerca
to buy - bought - bought - buying = a cumpăra
to drink - drank - drunk - drinking = a bea
to eat - ate - eaten - eating = a mânca
to get - got - got - getting = a obţine, a căpăta
to sell - sold - sold - selling = a vinde
to wear - wore - worn - wearing = a purta, a fi îmbrăcat

Observaţii

1. The Simple Future (viitorul simplu) exprimă o acţiune/stare care va avea loc la un moment dat sau într-o perioadă mai mult sau mai puţin îndepărtată faţă de prezent. La formele afirmativă şi negativă, acest timp se construieşte cu auxiliarul *shall* la persoanele întâi singular şi plural şi cu auxiliarul *will* la persoanele a 2-a şi a 3-a singular şi plural; la forma interogativă (la toate persoanele), cu auxiliarul *will* ...? Cele trei forme sunt urmate de un infinitiv scurt.
   Exemple: a) I shall go = eu voi merge - you will go = tu vei merge - he/she/it will go = el/ea/va merge - we shall go = noi vom merge - you will go = voi veţi merge - they will go = ei/ele vor merge. b) I shall not go = eu *nu* voi merge - you will not go = tu *nu* vei merge - he/she/it will not go = el/ea nu va merge - we shall not go = noi *nu* vom merge etc. c) Will I go? = Voi merge eu? - Will you go? = Vei merge tu? - Will he/she/it go? = Va merge el/ea? - Will we go? = Vom merge noi? etc.
2. Corespondenţa timpurilor. Viitorul simplu (din propoziţia principală) este urmat în subordonată de timpul prezent. Exemple: Maria *va studia* medicina atunci când *va absolvi* liceul. = Mary will study medicine when she leaves the secondary school. De îndată ce *vom sosi* la Predeal, îţi voi telefona. = As soon as we arrive in Predeal, I shall phone you. Nick *o să se îmbolnăvească* (a se îmbolnăvi) dacă o să mănânce şi o să bea (... va mânca şi va bea) atât de mult. - Nick will be sick if he eat*s* and drink*s* so much.

3. Forme contrase: shan't pentru shall not; won't pentru will not.
4. to try one's best = a încerca să facă tot posibilul. În construcţia precedentă *one* este un pronume impersonal având următorul sens: eu şi oricine.../ eu şi oricare altă persoană. "One's" este un genitiv sintetic (apostrof şi s). Ex.: one's parents = părinţii cuiva; one's word = cuvântul cuiva
One has to do one's best. = Omul trebuie să facă tot ceea ce este posibil.
5. to be ten (etc.) years old = a avea/a fi în vârstă de zece ani
6. in time = la timp: Will you be home in time for breakfast?
7. to settle down in a new home = a se stabili într-o locuinţă nouă
8. phone = formă prescurtată pentru telephone
9. to leave a secondary school = a absolvi un liceu.
10. "Money" se acordă cu predicatul la persoana a 3-a singular. Ex.: Money make*s* money. = (aprox.) Ban(ul) la ban trage. Money never smell*s*. = Banul/banii nu are/au miros (to smell = a mirosi).

Reţineţi!

1. *Shall* we play? = *Să* ne jucăm?
2. Yes, *let's* play. But play at what? = Da. De-a ce să ne jucăm?
3. *Let's* play at cops and robbers. = *Să* ne jucăm de-a hoţii şi vardiştii.
4. No, *let's not* play that. *Let's* play ball. = Nu, *să* nu jucăm asta. *Să* ne jucăm cu mingea...

Lesson SIXTEEN

I/WE SHOULD YOU/HE/SHE/IT/THEY WOULD
WOULD I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT? WOULD WE/YOU/THEY?
I/WE SHOULD NOT YOU/HE/SHE/IT/THEY WOULD NOT

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

I should be happy to hear that Kate has passed her examination.
We would like to live in a villa with a swimming pool.
The young man ought to spend his time doing some useful work.
If I were you, I wouldn't do it for love or money.
We might join her birthday party if she invited us.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Nu aş face-o chiar dacă (even if) aş putea. Dacă nu ar fi înaintat în vârstă (to be advanced in years) ar munci. Nu te-ar ajuta la engleză (to help somebody with somebody's English), dacă nu ar vrea. Nu ar trebui să mergi la petrecerea lor, dacă nu te-ar invita. S-ar putea (ar fi posibil) să plouă, dacă nu ar fi aşa de frig.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Could you help me to repair my bicycle, please?
Might we smoke during the office hours?
If you *had to go* and work in an out-of-the-way village, would you accept a well-paid job there?
Shouldn't we spend a week-end somewhere in the mountains?
Ought they to start for the railway station now?

Lexic & Gramatică

bicycle = bicicletă
birthday party = serbarea zilei de naştere
during = în timpul
even if = chiar dacă
examination = examen
hour = oră
job = slujbă, funcţie
love = iubire, dragoste
office = birou, cabinet
out-of-the-way = izolat, depărtat, departe de
party = petrecere, grup
sixteen = şaisprezece
please = te/vă rog etc.
railway station = gară, staţie de cale ferată
swimming pool = piscină, bazin de înot
useful = util, folositor
villa = vilă, casă la ţară
week-end = sfârşit de săptămână
well-paid = bine retribuit, bine plătit
work = muncă, lucru, treabă

to accept - accepted - accepted - accepting = a accepta
to advance - advanced - advanced - advancing = a avansa
to invite - invited - invited - inviting = a invita
to join - joined - joined - joining = a se alătura la...
to love - loved - loved - loving = a iubi, a-i plăcea
to pass - passed - passed - passing = a trece etc.
to rain - rained - rained - raining = a ploua
to repair - repaired - repaired - rapairing = a repara

to smoke - smoked - smoked - smoking = a fuma
to hear - heard - heard - hearing = a auzi
to pay - paid - paid - paying = a plăti
ought to = ar trebui (să)

Observaţii

1. The Conditional Present (condiţionalul prezent) exprimă o acţiune sau o stare a cărei realizare depinde de îndeplinirea unei condiţii, frecvent introdusă prin conjuncţia if (dacă). Timpul prezent al modului condiţional se formează cu auxiliarele **should** şi **would + infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat**, primul la persoana întâi singular şi plural, al doilea la persoana a 2-a şi a 3-a, singular şi plural. Excepţie: forma interogativă, la care, la toate persoanele, se foloseşte auxiliarul would. Inversând poziţiile acestor două auxiliare, ele redevin verbe modale, *should* (trecutul verbului shall) conferind verbului de conjugat ideea de necesitate/obligaţie sau trebuinţă de a face sau nu ceva, *would* (trecutul verbului will)... voinţa/dorinţa sau hotărârea vorbitorului de a face sau nu ceva.
   Comparaţi: We should help a friend in need (ar trebui să ajutăm un prieten la nevoie). We would help a friend in need (vrem/dorim/s-ar cuveni să ajutăm un prieten la nevoie).
2. Corespondenţa timpurilor. Condiţionalul prezent (din propoziţia principală) cere trecutul verbului de conjugat în subordonata sa.
   Reţineţi! În cazul verbului to be, forma *was* este înlocuită la toate persoanele de forma *were*.

Exemple: Aş cumpăra dicţionarul dacă aş avea bani la mine. = I should/I would buy the dictionary *if* I *had* money about/on me. - Dacă ar fi tânăr, ar îndrăgi fotbalul (football). = If he *were* young (alternativa accentuată): Were he young, he would go in for football.

3. Sensul verbelor modale în contextul modului condiţional: could = aş putea, aş fi în stare să...; might = aş putea, aş avea voie, s-ar putea să... De ex.: They might come by tonight's train. = Ei ar putea veni cu trenul de noapte. It might rain any moment now. = E posibil să plouă dintr-un moment într-altul; had to (înlocuitor al trecutului verbului must) = a trebuit, ar trebui să...; would = am vrea, am dori să...

   Reţineţi! Ought to (ar trebui să...) este folosit de vorbitor pentru ceea ce, *în opinia sa,* este just/corect. Comparaţi: You must work. BUT: You ought to work.
4. to spend one's time = a-şi (pe)trece timpul.
5. ... not to do something for love or money = a nu face ceva cu nici un preţ/... pentru nimic în lume
6. office hours = orele de birou.
7. week-end/weekend = sfârşit de săptămână
8. to start for... = a porni, a pleca la...
9. Please/if you please sunt formele de politeţe, folosite atunci când cerem/solicităm ceva.

   Ex.: Could you tell me the time please? = Vă rog, îmi puteţi spune ce oră este?

   Sau: Come in, please! = Intraţi, vă rog! If you please, pass the bottle of lemonade! = Vă rog să-mi daţi sticla de limonadă!

Lesson SEVENTEEN

THE CONTINUOUS ASPECT OF THE VERBS in the PRESENT, PAST & FUTURE

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

While Mrs Brown is cooking dinner in the kitchen, Mr Brown is sitting in an armchair read*ing* his favourite newspaper.

Tom, their son, who is a sixth former, is doing his homework for tomorrow.

In the meantime, little Mary is playing with her dolls.

When we *got off* the train, it was raining cats and dogs.

It *was* midnight but two young men were working hard at a new invention.

The ail*ing* woman was lying in bed wait*ing* for the doctor to come and see her; he however, *didn't* (come).

When you *receive* this letter, I shall be taking a trip to Făgăraş.

The president will be delivering a speech as soon as he *returns* from abroad.

This time next week, we shall be having breakfast on the plane flying to London.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Când ia masa (to have dinner), nu stă într-un fotoliu, stă pe un scaun. Nu-i place (aici: to hate) să fie deranjată (aici: to interrupt) când citeşte o carte interesantă. Nu, nu ningea (to snow) când am ajuns la cabană (to reach; chalet). Fetiţa nu se juca, învăţa. Nu vom călători cu avionul când vom pleca pe litoral. Când se va înapoia acasă (to come back home), ea nu-l va întâmpina la gară.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

What is Mrs Brown doing? Is she reading a book?
Was it a beautiful day when they got off the rain?
When will you take a trip to Făgăraş?
Will it be over the week-end?

Lexic & Gramatică

ailing = suferind, bolnav
armchair = fotoliu
back = înapoi, îndărăt
chair = scaun
chalet = cabană (în munţi)
dinner = masa principală a zilei
doll = păpuşa
favourite = favorit, preferat
hard = din greu, insistent
however = totuşi, cu toate acestea
kitchen = bucătărie

midnight = miezul nopţii
newspaper = ziar, gazetă
plane = avion, aeroplan
president = preşedinte
seventeen = şaptesprezece
sixth former = elev în clasa a VI-a
speech = discurs, cuvântare
past = trecut
train = tren
trip=excursie, călătorie
while = în timp ce
meantime = între timp

to cook - cooked - cooked - cooking = a găti mâncare
to deliver - delivered - delivered - delivering = (aici) a rosti, a pronunţa
to hate - hated - hated - hating = a urî, a detesta, a nu putea suferi
to interrupt - interrupted - interrupted - interrupting = a întrerupe
to play - played - played - playing = a (se) juca
to reach - reached - reached - reaching = a ajunge la, a atinge
to return - returned - returned - returning = a se înapoia, a se întoarce
to snow - snowed - snowed - snowing = a ninge
to travel - travelled - travelled - travelling = a călători
to wait - waited - waited - waiting = a aştepta
to fly - flew - flown - flying = a zbura
to get off - got off - got off - getting off = a coborî din...
to lie - lay - lain - lying = a sta culcat/-închis...
to sit - sat - sat - sitting = a şedea
to take - took - taken - taking = a lua

Observaţii

1. The Continuous Aspect of the verb (aspectul continuu al verbului) este o categorie gramaticală specifică limbii engleze; exprimă o acţiune/stare începută şi în curs de desfăşurare, neîntreruptă la un moment dat din prezent, trecut sau viitor, adesea simultană cu altă acţiune/stare. Aspectul continuu se formează cu auxiliarul to be la timpul necesar + forma în „ing" a verbului de conjugat (= participiul nedefinit, care corespunde gerunziului din limba română, de ex.: speaking = vorbind, going = mergând, working = muncind etc.). În ceea ce priveşte redarea verbului la aspectul continuu, ea este identică cu aceea a verbului la aspectul nedefinit.
   Exemple: Peter is writing a letter. = Petre scrie o scrisoare. They were playing ball. = Ei se jucau cu mingea. I shall/I will be travelling by air. = Voi călători cu avionul.
2. Corespondenţa timpurilor rămâne, de asemenea, neschimbată.
   Ex.: On the day she arrives, I shall be meeting her at the station. În ziua când va sosi, o voi întâmpina la gară.
3. to stand = a sta în picioare; to sit = a sta pe scaun; to lie = a sta culcat
4. Have your coffee, in the meantime I shall/will ring up somebody. = Bea-ţi cafeaua, între timp voi telefona cuiva.

5. to work hard at... = a munci din greu, cu râvnă; a hard-working student = un student silitor/... care studiază în mod amănunţit
6. to see a doctor = a consulta un medic
7. this time, next week = săptămâna viitoare la această oră
8. *plane*, forma prescurtată (şi uzuală) pentru airplane = avion, aeroplan. Fly TAROM = călătoriţi cu avioanele (companiei) TAROM.

P.S. - Aspectul nedefinit (The Indefinite Aspect) al verbelor întrebuinţate în lecţiile I - XVI, la prezent, trecut sau viitor subliniază acţiunea/starea pe care o exprimă, fără a insista asupra duratei desfăşurării lor în timp sau a momentului când au loc. Comparaţi: 1. I read an interesting novel. cu I *am* read*ing* an interesting novel. 2. I *was writing* a letter *when George came in* to tell me that... = Scriam o scrisoare când George a intrat să-mi spună că... Lucy wrote that I can't join her party. 3. I shall sit for the entrance examination at the Institute of Foreign Languages and Literatures, I think. = Cred că mă voi prezenta la examenul de admitere la Institutul de limbi şi literaturi străine... I shall be sitting for the entrance examination at the... *as soon as* I get my school-leaving certificate/diploma. = Mă voi prezenta la examenul de admitere *de îndată ce* voi primi certificatul/diploma de bacalaureat.

The - ing form of the verb

See how that star is twinkling!
As usual with her, Helen is doing her room.
Grandpa is sitting in his favourite armchair.
Those kids are playing ball in the park.
Don't disturb Peter, he is studying to be a doctor.
I can't give you the newspaper. I am reading it now.
Look! The plane is flying over the top of the mountain.
The family is/are having dinner. Come again in an hour.
Don't go out. It's raining cats and dogs.
What are you looking for?
The phone is ringing. Will you answer it?
She never talks while she is working.

The IMPERATIVE MOOD (ORDERS)

(to thank) - *Thank* him for his kindness!
(to ask) - *Ask* me any word/words you want to know!
(to write) - *Write* with this pen!
(to come) - *Come* as soon as you can!
(to do) - *Do* always your duty!
(to answer) - *Answer* my question please!
(to go) - *Go and see* how grannie is!
(to work) - *Work* hard for it!
(don't) - *Don't lie* to me! Never!
(don't) - *Don't do* that or else...!

Imperativul este modul care exprimă un ordin, o cerere sau o rugăminte. Ca formă grafică se aseamănă cu infinitivul scurt (fără particula to) a verbului. Exemple: Work! = Munceşte! Read this letter! = Citeşte această scrisoare! Help me if you can! = Ajută-mă, dacă poţi!

Forma negativă se construieşte cu auxiliarul *don't...* Exemple: Don't go! = Nu pleca! Don't eat too much! = Nu mânca prea mult! Don't let him do it! = Nu-l lăsa să o facă!

Vocabular

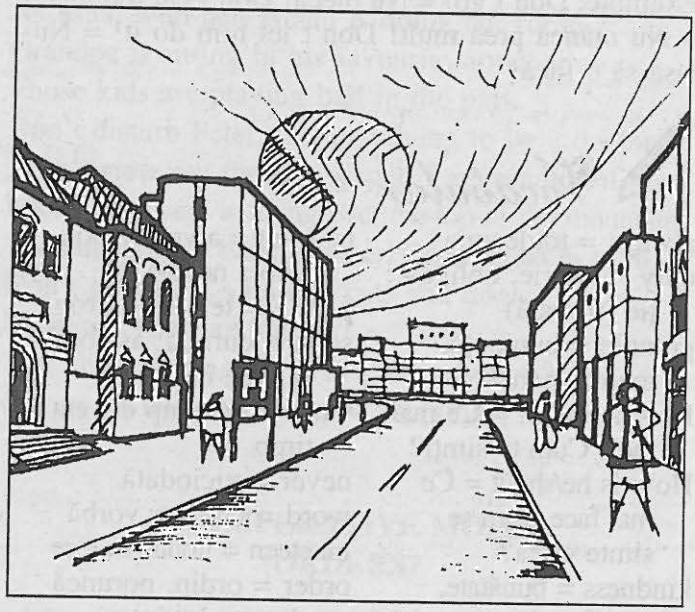
always = totdeauna
duty - datorie, obligaţie (morală)
grannie = bunicuţă, mama-mare
How are you? = Ce mai faci? Cum te simţi?
How is he/she/it = Ce mai face, cum se simte el/ea?
kindness = bunătate, gentileţe
with = cu
to answer = a răspunde
to lie = a minţi
to want = a vrea, a dori, a avea nevoie de...
please = te rog, vă rog
soon = curând; as soon as = de îndată ce
while = în timp ce, cât timp
never = niciodată
word = cuvânt, vorbă
nineteen = nouăsprezece
order = ordin, poruncă
or else = altminteri, altfel
to thank = a mulţumi
thank you = îţi/vă mulţumesc

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Du-te acasă! Răspunde, te rog, la scrisoarea asta!
Vezi ce mai face/cum se simte!
Nu-l minţi!
Nu o scrie *cu* cerneală (*in* ink)!

COMPUNERI

Lesson EIGHTEEN



TOWN

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

I very well remember my native place, its narrow winding streets, the only one school, its low mostly delapidated houses...
Years have elapsed and many changes for the better have taken place since I left it a long time ago.

If you cared to go and see what it now looks like, you would hardly believe your own eyes: broad straight streets, new apartment houses, well-equipped schools and hospitals, all kinds of shops and what not. On the outskirts, the brick houses with gardens offer their inhabitants an attractive restful neighbourhood to live in.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

N-aveam nici (to be, hardly) zece ani când am părăsit satul meu natal.
N-a trecut mult (to take long) de atunci, dar când m-am înapoiat acasă totul (everything) s-a schimbat în bine.
Nu mai erau (there, to be, no longer) străzile strâmte şi întortocheate pe care le-am lăsat (to leave behind).
Nu se văd (one, can, see) case dărăpănate.
Unora (some people) nu le place să locuiască în suburbii; nouă da, (we, to do).

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Do you still remember the village/town where you were born? How many years have elapsed since you left it? Have any changes for the better/for the worse taken place in the meantime? Do your parents live in a beautiful neighbourhood? What makes some (unele) suburbs attractive? Would you like/love to return to your native place and settle down there for good (definitiv)?

Lexic & Gramatică

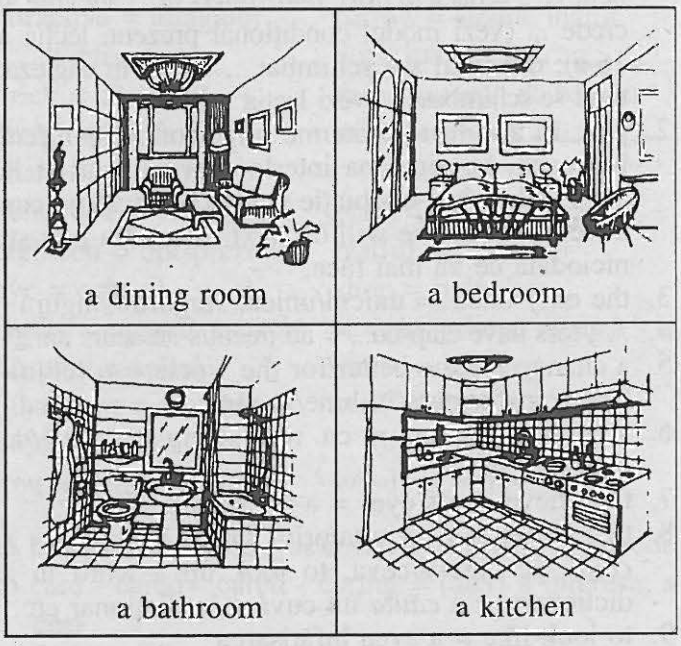
apartment house = bloc, clădire cu etaje
attractive = atrăgător, atractiv
brick = cărămidă
broad = lat, larg
change = schimbare
delapidated = dărăpănat
eighteen = optsprezece
eye = ochi
hardly = cu greu, anevoie
hospital = spital
inhabitant = locuitor
kind = fel, soi, gen
low = scund, jos/joasă
mostly = în cea mai mare parte
narrow = strâmt, îngust
outskirts = suburbie
native = natal, de baştină
neighbourhood = cartier, vecinătate
place = loc, localitate
restful = odihnitor
shop = prăvălie
straight = drept, dreaptă
street = stradă
well-equipped = bine dotat, bine utilat
winding = întortocheat

to believe - believed - believed - believing = a crede
to care - cared - cared - caring = (aici) a interesa, a dori
to change - changed - changed - changing - a schimba
to elapse - elapsed - elapsed - elapsing = a trece, a se scurge timpul
to equip - equipped - equipped - equipping = a dota, a utila
to look - looked - looked - looking = a se uita, a privi
to offer - offered - offered - offering = a oferi
to remember - remembered - remembered - remembering = a-şi aminti
to bear - bore - born - bearing - a (se) naşte

Observaţii

1. Atenţie la corespondenţa timpurilor în construcţiile a) If *you* cared to... *you* would hardly believe... = dacă *ai dori, te-ar interesa...*, anevoie ai crede ... (vezi modul condiţional prezent, lecţia a 16-a); dar totul s-a schimbat..., corect în engleză: totul se schimbase... (vezi lecţia a 14-a).
2. you -în text- este pronume impersonal; se referă îndeosebi la persoana interlocutorului, dar şi la altele aflate într-o situaţie similară. Ex.: You can never tell what he will do next = (tu) Nu poţi şti niciodată ce va mai face.
3. the only one... = unicul/unica, singurul/singura
4. ... years have elapsed... = au trecut/s-au scurs ani...
5. a change for the better/for the worse = o schimbare/transformare în bine/în rău
6. a long time ago = cu mult timp în urmă/de multă vreme
7. to believe one's eyes = a-şi crede ochilor
8. to look at = a se uita/privi *la*, to look for = a *căuta* pe cineva/ceva, to look up a word in a dictionary = a *căuta* un cuvânt în dicţionar etc.
9. to look like = a avea înfăţişarea
10. apartament house = block of flats
11. ... to live in = in which to live = ... în care să locuiască/ trăiască
12. (and) what not = (şi) câte şi mai câte
13. kind (în text): fel, soi, gen. Ex.: What kind of a man is he? - I don't like this kind of neighbours. There were all kinds of students.
14. Construcţii cu adv. hardly: I could hardly lift the box.= Abia puteam ridica lada (cutia). She hardly speaks Romanian.= Ea vorbeşte cu greu româneşte.
15. Construcţii cu verbul to bear: When and where are you born? = Când şi unde eşti născut? Shakespeare was born in 1564 (fifteen sixty-four).

Lesson NINETEEN



■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

We live in an apartment house which stands in the centre of the town. Our flat is on the fifth floor. It has every modern conveniences such as central heating, cold and warm water on the tap, two lifts and - last but not least - there are kind neighbours. Our four rooms, not to mention the bathroom and the kitchen, are all bright. There are two bedrooms, a dining room and the living room where we spend most of our time when at home or when we receive

visitors. The doors of two of them open out on a spacious balcony, the windows of the other two look out on the garden behind.
The pieces of furniture are plain but of a high quality. There are carpets on the floor, oil paintings on the walls, pretty curtains on the windows, and so on.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Blocul în care locuim nu este situat (to stand) în centrul oraşului, ci (but) la periferie (in the outskirts).
Apartamentul nostru nu este la etajul doi (on the second floor); este la etajul cinci.
Noi nu avem (aici: to enjoy) încălzire centrală.
Camera de baie nu este luminată iar (and) bucătăria este cam (rather) mică.
Eu nu am o cameră a mea (... of my own).
Mobilele nu sunt de o calitate superioară, dar arată ca şi cum ar fi (to look as if, to be).

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

When did you move in this new apartment house? Is the flat you now live in a flat of your own (parents)? How many rooms are there? Do you enjoy modern conveniences in it? Is there a living room too? Are they all bright/sunny? Where do the bedrooms open out? Have you got much *furniture*/many *pieces* of *furniture*?

Lexic & Gramatică

balcony = balcon
bathroom = cameră de baie
bright = luminos
carpet = covor
central heating = încălzire centrală
centre = centru

convenience = (sg.) avantaj
conveniences = (pl.) confort
curtain = perdea
dining room = sufragerie
floor = etaj
furniture = mobilă
high = superior, înalt
kind = amabil, cumsecade
the *least* = cel mai mic/neînsemnat
lift = ascensor
tap = robinet
too = şi, de asemenea
visitor = vizitator, oaspete
wall = perete, zid
warm = cald
living room = sufragerie
modern = modern
oil painting = pictură în ulei
out = (în) afară
piece = bucată
plain = simplu, modest
pretty = drăguţ, frumuşel
quality = calitate
second = al doilea, a doua
spacious = spaţios
such as = precum
water = apă
window = fereastră

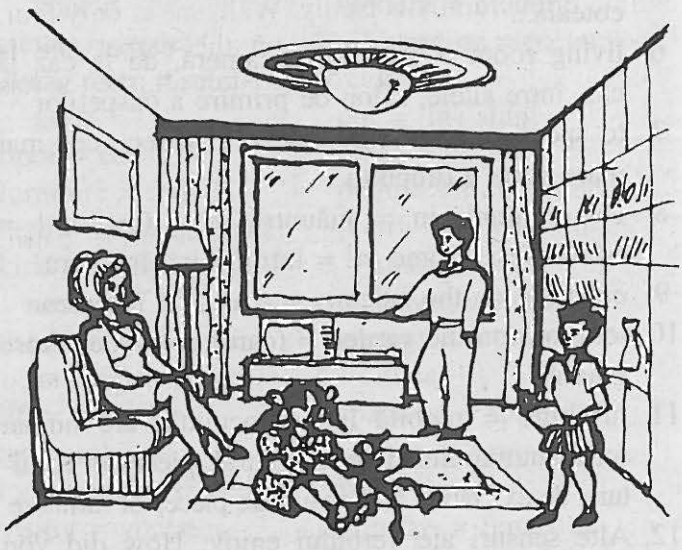
to enjoy - enjoyed - enjoyed - enjoying = a se bucura de
to mention - mentioned - mentioned - mentioning = a menţiona, a pomeni
to move in - moved in - moved in - moving in = a se muta în/la
to open - opened - opened - opening = a (se) deschide
to stand - stood - stood - standing = a fi situat, a sta în picioare

!!! Observaţii

1. on the fifth floor = la etajul al cincilea
2. every modern conveniences = tot confortul modern
3. water on the tap = apă la robinet

4. least, superlativul adj. little; last but not least = ultimul, dar nu şi cel mai puţin important
5. not to mention = fără a mai vorbi/...pune la socoteală...
6. living room = o încăpere/cameră, de la caz la caz, între altele, salon de primire a oaspeţilor
7. to spend most of the time = a petrece cea mai mare parte a timpului
8. out = afară; in = înăuntru; ex.: Get out! = Afară! Ieşi! Come in! = Intră! Vino înăuntru!
9. open out on the balcony = (care) dă în balcon
10. look out on the garden = (care) are vedere spre grădină
11. furniture = mobilă într-o locuinţă; are numai forma numărului singular; plural: pieces of furniture, de ex.: tables and chairs are pieces of furniture.
12. Alte sensuri ale verbului enjoy: How did you enjoy the film? = Cum ţi-a plăcut filmul? - We enjoyed last week's party. = Ne-a amuzat petrecerea de ieri.
13. high quality = calitate superioară
14. a.s.o. (and so on) = şi aşa mai departe
15. ... as if it *were*... = ... ca şi cum (asta) ar fi (vezi lecţia a 16-a)
16. „scară" (cu înţelesul de *intrare* spre parterul sau unul din etajele unui bloc) este redat prin cuvântul entrance. Ex.: Entrance A, Entrance B
17. „Numărul" apartamentului este redat prin cuvântul door. The Browns live at Number 10, Victoria Street, Entrance C, Door 15. = Familia Brown locuieşte pe Strada Victoriei nr. 10, scara C, apartamentul 15.

Lesson TWENTY



A FAMILY:

Mr and Mrs Peter Silver - Tom - Emily

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

In the picture above we see four persons: a middle-aged man, a younger woman and two children.
The man is the well-known doctor Peter R. Silver. Now he is back at home after a hard day's work. He is standing near the right hand window, now and then casting a glance at his wife and children.
Mrs. Peter R. Silver, doctor Silver's wife, is sitting in her armchair reading a fashion paper. She is a little tired, you know, she has just finished cooking dinner. Her Christian name is Helen; she is thirty-five but she doesn't look her age. Tom, the elder of the

children, is a third form pupil. His parents are very proud of him because he is a good boy. Now he is doing a translation from English into Romanian. The darling of the family is Emily. Well, she is only four. Have a look at her! Lying on the carpet she is playing with her beautiful dolls. After all, she too has got to do something.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Doamna şi domnul Silver au doi copii; nu au patru.
Soţia lui nu este doctoriţă, este casnică (housewife).
Fiul lor nu este student, el n-are nici 10 ani.
Tom nu (is not) este preferatul familiei, ci surioara lui.
Micuţa Emily (little E.) nu trebuie să înveţe vreo (any) lecţie.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Will you name the four characters of this lesson? What is Mr. Silver's profession? Is his wife also a doctor? What is she? How old is Mrs Silver? - Does she look her age? Have the Silvers got two daughters? Which of the two children is the elder? Who is the darling of the family and why?

Lexic & Gramatică

above = de mai sus
age = vârstă
back = înapoi, îndărăt
character = personaj
Christian name = nume de botez
darling = preferat, răsfăţat
elder = mai în vârstă
fashion paper = ziar, revistă de modă
glance = privire
housewife = casnică
thirty-five = 35

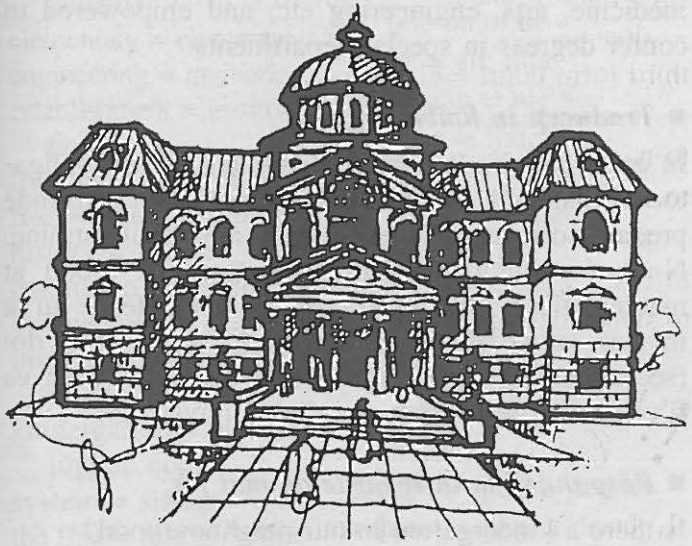
middle-aged = de vârstă mijlocie
near = aproape de, lângă
profession = profesiune
right hand = mâna dreaptă
third form pupil = elev în clasa a III-a
tired = obosit, ostenit
translation = traducere
twenty = 20
well-known = binecunoscut, vestit
proud = mândru
person = persoană

to name - named - named - naming = a numi
to translate - translated - translated - translating = a traduce
to cast - cast - cast - casting = a arunca
to stand - stood - stood - standing = a sta în picioare

Observaţii

1. back at home = înapoiat/revenit acasă
2. now and then = când şi când, din când în când
3. to cast a glance = a arunca o privire
4. ..., you know, ... = (în text) înţelegi
5. not to look one's age = a nu-şi arăta vârsta, a părea mai tânăr
6. To translate from... into... = A traduce din... în...
7. Well, she is only four. = (în text) Păi, ei bine, ea are numai patru ani.
8. to have a look at... = a se uita, a privi la...
9. after all = la urma urmei, în definitiv
10. wife = soţie; plural (neregulat): wives = soţii
knife = cuţit; knives = cuţite

Lesson TWENTY-ONE



ON EDUCATION

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

In our country education is compulsory and free of charge. Roughly speaking, the educational system includes the following establishments:

Elementary school - for boys and girls between six and sixteen. The principal subjects of intruction taught in the first two years are the so-called "Three R's". that is to say: writing, reading and arithmetic.

Secondary education is usually given in continuation and the following subjects are taught: Romanian, history, natural science, foreign languages of broad circulation, physics, all this among others.
Universities are institutions organized for teaching and study in higher branches of learning as law, medicine, arts, engineering etc. and empowered to confer degrees in special departments.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

În unele ţări, învăţământul elementar nu este obligatoriu. Sistemul nostru de învăţământ nu cuprinde predarea oricărei (the teaching of any) limbi străine. N-am fost niciodată bun la matematică (good at mathematics). Din nefericire (unfortunately) nu a învăţat latina (Latin). Este studentă în anul doi (second year student), nu în anul trei (third). Nu va fi un medic de nădejde (a reliable physician).

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Is there a kindergarten in our neighbourhood?
May a seven year old boy or girl attend (to attend = a frecventa) classes at these kind of schools?
What do the three R's stand for (reprezintă)?
What subjects of instruction are taught at an elementary school?... at a secondary school? What will you be when you finish your education?

Lexic & Gramatică

arithmetic = aritmetică
art = artă
as = ca, de exemplu
between = între
branch = ramură
charge = taxă (şcolarizare)
compulsory = obligatoriu
continuation = continuare

degree = diplomă (universitară)
department = sector de activitate
education = învăţământ
educational = de învăţământ
elementary = elementar
engineering = inginerie
establishment = instituţie
following = următor
free = liber, gratuit
history = istorie
institution = institut de învăţământ
instruction = învăţătură, studiu
kindergarten = grădiniţă de copii
system = sistem
the first = primul, prima
the second = al doilea, a doua
language = limbă (vorbită)
Latin = limba latină
law = lege, dreptul
medicine = medicină
natural science = ştiinţele naturale
other = alt, altă
physician = medic
physics = fizică
principal = principal
reliable = pe care te poţi bizui
roughly speaking = în linii mari
secondary = secundar
so-called = aşa zis, numit
special = special, anumit
subject = obiect de studiu
the third = al treilea, a treia
twenty-one = 21

to confer - conferred - conferred - conferring = a acorda
to empower - empowered - empowered - empowering = a împuternici
to include - included - included - including = a include
to organize - organized - organized - organizing = a (se) organiza

!!! Observaţii

1. on education = cu privire la învăţământ
2. subject of instruction = obiect/disciplină de studiu
3. that is to say = adică, cu alte cuvinte, ceea ce vrea să spună
4. of broad circulation = de mare circulaţie
5. higher branches of learning = ramuri/domenii de studii superioare
6. What will you be...? = (în text) Ce vrei să te faci? Ce profesiune ţi-ai ales?
7. Between (spre deosebire de among) este folosit numai cu referire la două persoane, lucruri etc. Ex.: It is seven years between she and her eldest sister. = Este o diferenţă de şapte ani între ea şi sora ei mai mare/în vârstă. This is the narrow alley between the two apartment houses. I am always at home between five and six o'clock.
8. etc. = etcetera, şi alţii/altele (din limba latină: etcaetera)

Lesson TWENTY-TWO

9+3=12 nine plus three is twelve
9−3= 6 nine minus three is six
9·2=18 nine multiplied by two is eighteen
9:3= 3 nine divided by three is three

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

The school I now learn at is a new imposing building. There is a narrow area of land covered with grass in front of it, and there is a large playground behind it. A paved alley eads from the gate to the front door. On the walls of all the classrooms one can see portraits, maps, and so on. The teacher's desk stands on a platform between the blackboard and a window. The pupils sit on forms, two on each. At eight o'clock the bell rings. Soon after, the teacher comes in and he (or she) calls the roll first thing. School begins. There is a ten minutes' break after each class. During the break the children walk to and fro, talk about this and that, play games or just have a rest. At half past twelve classes are over and the pupils make ready to go to their homes.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Şcoala la care învăţăm (we learn at) nu este o şcoală elementară (an elementary one); este o grădiniţă de copii.
Terenul de joacă este pavat; nu este acoperit cu iarbă. În total (in all) nu suntem mai mult de (more than) 22 de copii şi nici unul (no one) n-are mai mult

(not older) de cinci ani. Directoarea (the principal) şcolii este domnişoara Wilson. Ea nu ne pedepseşte (to punish) când nu suntem cuminţi (good). Unii (some) copii nu ştiu că trebuie să se ridice în picioare (to have to stand up) atunci când (when) intră profesorul.

■ ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:***

Is the school you learn at a secondary school? Can you tell me just a few facts (fapte) about it? What form (clasă) are you now in? How many boys and (how many) girls are there in your form? What can one (cineva) usually see on the floor? How long (cât timp/cât durează) is the break at your school? What do you do during the break? What time (la ce oră) do classes begin? What time are they over?

Lexic & Gramatică

about = despre, de
and so on = şi aşa mai departe
area = suprafaţă, arie
bell = clopot, clopoţel
blackboard = tablă (la şcoală)
break = pauză, recreaţie
building = clădire
desk = pupitru, birou
each = fiecare (în parte)
form = clasă, bancă (la şcoală)
front = partea din faţă
in front of = în faţa, înaintea
game = joc, partidă de
gate = poartă, portiţă
grass = iarbă
half = jumătate
imposing = impunător
just = doar, numai
land = pământ, uscat
map = hartă
minute = minut
over = (în text) sfârşit, terminat

platform = podium, platformă
playground = teren de joacă
portrait = portret
rest = odihnă
walk = plimbare pe jos
by = de
roll = catalog
soon = (în) curând
teacher desk = catedră
to and fro = încoace şi încolo
twenty-two = 22
ready = gata

to call - called - called - calling = a chema, a striga
to cover - covered - covered - covering = a acoperi
to pave - paved - paved - paving = a pava
to talk - talked - talked - talking = a vorbi, a conversa
to walk - walked - walked - walking = a merge pe jos, a umbla
to begin - began - begun - beginning = a începe
to come in - came in - come in - coming in = a intra (în)
to lead - led - led - leading = a duce, a conduce
to ring - rang - rung - ringing = a suna.

Observaţii

1. The school I learn *at*. = The school *at which* I learn. În conversaţie, este mai indicat ca prepoziţia să fie aşezată la sfârşitul propoziţiei, atunci când aceasta se găseşte în relaţie cu un pronume, de obicei, relativ sau interogativ.
   Exemplu: This is the room we receive visitors *in*.
   în loc de: ... in which we receive visitors. What pencil do you write *with*?
   în loc de: ... *with which* pencil do you write? I don't know what they are talking *about*.
   în loc de: ... *about what* they are talking.

2. a narrow area of land = o porţiune îngustă/o fâşie de teren
3. one can see = a duce/a conduce de la... până la...
4. ...two pupils on each form = doi elevi în fiecare bancă (în fiecare dintre băncile clasei)
5. soon after = curând după aceea
6. to call the roll = a face apelul
7. ... first thing = în primul rând, înainte de toate Ex.: Before going to bed he drinks a glass of milk first thing. = Înainte de culcare primul lucru pe care îl face este să bea un pahar cu lapte.
8. class = oră de curs, lecţie la şcoală
9. a break of ten minutes = a ten minute's break = o pauză de zece minute
10. to walk to and fro = a se plimba încoace şi încolo.
11. to talk about this and that = a vorbi, a conversa despre una şi despre alta
12. to have/take a rest = a se odihni
13. ... at half past twelve = la (ora) douăsprezece şi jumătate
14. to be over = a se termina; de ex.: All is over now. = Acum totul s-a sfârşit/terminat.
15. principal = directorul unei şcoli.
16. to make ready ... = a se pregăti (să)...
17. to go *home* = a se duce, a pleca acasă. ... they go *to their homes* = se duc, pleacă la casele lor

Lesson TWENTY-THREE

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

Alice is a pupil in the tenth form of a vocational school. Neither tall nor short for her age, she is a dark-haired and green-eyed lovely girl. Alice's parents are proud of their daughter, and with good reason, for ever since she *was born* she *has proved herself* (to be) a good and obedient child.

Our young lady is busy all (the) day long. She gets up early in the morning, washes and dresses in a hurry, has a large cup of cocoa and two buns and ... to school.

Back home at noon, she changes her clothes, takes a light meal, and relaxes with a detective story often followed by a nap. Then she starts her share of the work at home, her lessons above all. But whenever she can spare a few minutes, Alice helps her little brother, teaches him the A B C of..., and the like.

Dinner is served at half past seven. At about eight she prepares her things for the next day and at nine or so she goes to bed for a well-deserved night's rest.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Tânăra (the young lady) nu este studentă; este încă elevă.

Nici părul nu este negru, nici ochii nu sunt verzi.

Părinţii ei nu au nici un motiv (reason) să fie mândri de ea.

Fata nu s-a dovedit a fi silitoare; este leneşă (lazy). Ea nu îşi ajută mama la treburile casnice.
Nu sunt niciodată ocupat după ora 8 (after eight o'clock).

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

What form is Alice in? What kind of school is the one (aceea la care) she learns at? Are Alice's eyes blue (albaştri)?
Is her hair fair (blond)? Does she get up late (târziu)? If not, why not? What does Alice help her mother with? *Who* teaches little Jim the A B C? What does Alice do *before going* to bed?

Lexic & Gramatică

Alice = Alice
and the like = şi altele de felul acesta
at about eight = pe la/aproximativ la ora opt
born = născut
bun = chiflă
busy = ocupat, activ
clothes = îmbrăcăminte
cocoa = cacao
cup = ceaşcă
dark-haired = cu părul negru
detective = detectiv
early = devreme, de timpuriu
for = pentru că, fiindcă
green-eyed = cu ochii verzi
household business = treburi casnice
hurry = grabă, zor
lady = doamnă
young lady = duduie, domnişoară
life = viaţă
light = uşor
lovely = atractiv, încântător
meal = mâncare, masă
nap = somn scurt
neither... nor... = nici... nici
next = următor, viitor

noon = amiază
obedient = ascultător
often = adesea, adeseori
reason = temei, considerent
share = parte etc.
twenty-three = 23
whenever = ori de câte ori
short = mic de statură, mărunt
story = poveste, povestire
then = apoi, după aceea
the tenth = al zecelea, a zecea
vocation = profesional
well-deserved = binemeritat

to dress - dressed - dressed - dressing = a se îmbrăca
to follow - followed - followed - following = a urma
to look after - looked after - looked after - looking after = a supraveghea
to prepare - prepared - prepared - preparing = a (se) pregăti
to prove - proved - proved - proving = a dovedi
to relax - relaxed - relaxed - relaxing = a se relaxa
to serve - served - served - serving = a servi
to wash - washed - washed - washing = a spăla
to get up - got up - got up - getting up = a (se) trezi din somn

!!! Observații

1. *oneself* = pronume reflexiv; este întrebuințat pentru a arăta că subiectul săvârşeşte şi suferă, în acelaşi timp, acţiunea. Iată formele sale la singular şi la plural în funcţie de persoană: *myself* = mă, *yourself* = te, *himself* = se, *herself* = se, *itself* = se, *ourself* = ne, *yourselves* = vă, *themselves* = se.
   Exemplu: I have hurt myself. = M-am lovit.

Jim washes himself. = Jim se spală. We might lose ourselves in London. = Ne-am putea rătăci. în Londra.

2. life = viaţă
   lives (pl.) vieţi
3. for her age = la vârsta ei
4. with good reason = pe bună dreptate
5. ever since = de atunci încoace
6. She has proved herself to be... = ea s-a dovedit a fi/să fie...
7. Lady (şi Sir), urmate, nemijlocit, de numele persoanei respective indică faptul că persoana în cauză aparţine (în Anglia) nobilimii; she is a lady = ... femeie, indiferent de rangul social, educaţie etc.
8. all (the) day long = toată ziua, cât e ziua de mare
9. early in the morning = dis-de-dimineaţă
10. in a hurry = în grabă; Hurry up! = Grăbeşte-te! Dă-i zor!
11. to dress = a se îmbrăca, a-şi face toaleta
12. to have a cup of... = a bea o ceaşcă de...
13. ... and ... to school = and he/she goes to school
14. ... back home... = ... revenit/înapoiat acasă...
15. to change one's clothes = a-şi schimba hainele/îmbrăcămintea, de ex.: un costum sau o rochie de stradă cu altul/alta
16. detective story = roman poliţist
17. above all = (în text) înainte de toate
18. to start one's share of the work = a începe, a-şi aduce contribuţia la o treabă
19. the next day = ziua următoare, a doua zi
20. at about eight = în jurul orei 8
21. the A B C = noţiuni elementare

Lesson TWENTY-FOUR

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

It is one o'clock and our old friend Tom has just come from school. As usual with him, he is hungry at this time of the day. Not so Dolly, his little playful sister, for, when it comes to eating she turns up her nose. But you know, appetite comes with eating.
The table has already been laid for the two young people, a cover for each of them. The knives and the spoons are on the right side of the plates, the forks on the left side. In the middle of the table there are a bottle of water, the bread basket, two glasses, paper napkins,...
Dinner is ready to be served. It is rich and inviting: noodle soup, pork cutler garnished with vegetables and fruit tarts for desert. As a rule they drink water with their meals.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Tom nu a venit încă de la şcoală.
Nu este adevărat (to be true) că Dolly face nazuri când este vorba de mâncare.
Masa nu este aranjată pentru trei persoane, ci (but) pentru două.
Cuţitele nu sunt în partea stângă a farfuriilor.

Nu se văd (one cannot see) nici sticla cu apă, nici coşul de pâine.
Dacă nu mi-ar fi foame (...were, hungry), nu aş mânca (...would, to eat), dar îmi este tare (very) foame.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

What is the talking about in this lesson? Who are the main characters in it? What did Tom want to have when he came home from school? Was Dolly willing to sit down to table just then? Why? (Say: ... to have no appetite). Had the table already been laid when brother and sister sat down to table? What is the Romanian for to turn up one's nose? Is breakfast a richer meal than dinner? May a child drink wine when he (or she) is thirsty?

Lexic & Gramatică

appetite = apetit, poftă de mâncare
as a rule = de regulă
as usual with = ca de obicei, după felul
basket = coş
bread = pâine
bread basket = coş de pâine
cover = tacâm
dessert = desert
down = jos
eating = mâncare
for = fiindcă, pentru că
fork = furculiţă
fruit = fruct, fructe
garnished = garnisit
glass = pahar
inviting = îmbietor, ispititor
just = tocmai, taman
left = stâng, stânga

main = principal
middle = mijloc
napkin = şervet, şerveţel
noodle soup = supă cu tăiţei
paper = hârtie
picture = desen, ilustraţie
plate = farfurie
playful = jucăuş, zburdalnic
pork cutlet = cotlet de porc
rich = consistent, îmbelşugat
right = dreapta, drept
side = parte
spoon = lingură
thirsty = însetat
twenty-four = 24
vegetables = vegetale, legume
willing = dispus, gata (să)
wine = vin

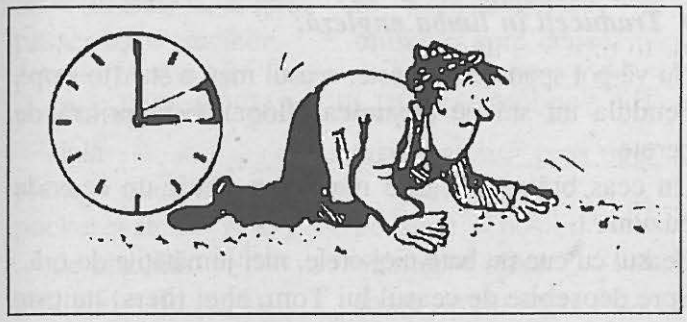
to invite - invited - invited - inviting = a invita
to turn up - turned up - turned up - turning up = a ridica
to want - wanted - wanted - wanting = a vrea, a dori
to lay - laid-laid - laying = a pune, a aşeza
to show - showed - showed - showing = a arăta

!!! Observaţii

1. dinner for two = dinner for two persons
2. It is one o'clock. = Este ora unu.
3. ... has just come = tocmai a sosit/venit
4. as usual with somebody = după cum îi este obiceiul
5. at this time of the day = la această oră a zilei
6. Not so Dolly. = Nu astfel, nu în cazul lui Dolly.

7. when it comes to eating.= Când e vorba de mâncare.
8. to turn up one's nose (nas) = a face nazuri/mofturi
9. up = sus; antonim: down = jos, de ex.: sit down = stai jos, ia loc
10. to turn = a întoarce
11. But you know. = Dar îţi dai seama, doar ştii.
12. appetite comes with eating = pofta vine mâncând
13. to lay the table. = a pune masa
14. knife = cuţit, knives = (pl.) cuţite
15. on the right/left side = pe partea dreaptă/stângă
16. Can be seen. = Se poate/pot vedea.
17. paper napkin = şerveţel de hârtie
18. Ready to be served. = Gata pentru a fi servit.
19. to drink water with meals = a bea apă la masă/mese
20. What is the talking about? = Despre ce este vorba?
21. to sit down to table = a se aşeza la masă
22. just then = tocmai/taman atunci
23. What is the Romanian for...? = Cum se traduce în limba română...?
24. to have = (în text, de la caz la caz) = a mânca/a bea; Ex.: What will you have for dinner? Will the child have a glass of fresh milk?

Lesson TWENTY-FIVE



■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

We can tell the time by means of a clock or a watch. Unlike watches which are small in size, easy to be carried on a person, clocks are bigger and heavier. The latter are either placed on a plane surface or hung on a wall. As a matter of fact, we have a pendulum clock at home; it strikes the hours and the half hours.

If, when in town, I have no watch on me but I want to know the time, I – most politely – address to some passer-by as follows: "Could you tell me the time please?" or: "What o'clock is it please?".

Below a few possible answers:

By my watch:

it is seven o'clock sharp
it is five minutes past seven
it's quarter past seven
it is half past seven
it is a quarter to seven
it's ten minutes to seven

15 minutes make a quarter of an hour. - 30 minutes make half an hour. - 60 minutes make an hour. - Twelve hours make a day. - Twenty-four hours make a day and a night.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Nu vă pot spune ce oră este: ceasul meu a stat (to stop). Pendula nu stă pe duşumea (floor); este prinsă de perete.
Un ceas brăţară nu este mai mare decât un ceas de buzunar.
Ceasul cu cuc nu bate nici orele, nici jumătăţile de oră.
Spre deosebire de ceasul lui Tom, al ei (hers) nu este de aur.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

By what means can we tell the time? What is the time now? Can it be so late/so early? What is the English for: După ceasul nostru este (ora) zece; ... zece şi zece; ... zece şi jumătate; ... unsprezece fără un sfert; ... unsprezece fix?

Lexic & Gramatică

answer = răspuns
as follows = după cum urmează
below = mai jos, dedesubt
big = mare, voluminos
by = (în text) după
clock = ceas, orologiu
cuckoo clock = ceas cu cuc
easy = uşor, lesnicios
either ... or ... = sau ... sau ...; ori ... ori ...
fact = fapt, faptă
heavy = (care atârnă) greu
late = târziu
matter = chestiune, problemă
surface = suprafaţă

means = prin intermediul, cu ajutorul
means = (pl.) metodă
minute = minut
on = (în text) la, asupra
passer-by = trecător
past = (în text) şi
pendulum clock = pendulă
plane = plan, neted
pocket watch = ceas de buzunar
politely = (în mod) politicos
the latter = ultimul din doi/două; al doilea, a doua
time = (în text) oră
to = (în text) fără
unlike = spre deosebire de, diferit de
twenty-five = 25
wristwatch = ceas de mână
possible = posibil
quarter = sfert
sharp = (în text) fix
size = mărime, măsură

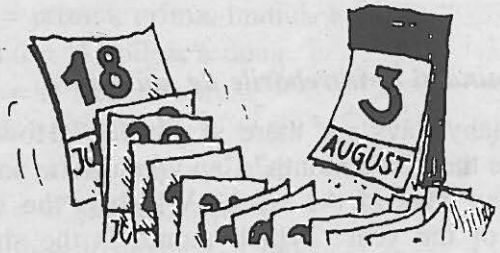
to address - addressed - addressed - addressing = a (se) adresa
to carry - carried - carried - carrying = a purta
to follow - followed - followed - following = a urma
to place - placed - placed - placing = a aşeza, a pune
to hang - hung - hung - hanging = a atârna, a prinde de
to strike - struck - struck - striking = a bate

Observaţii

1. to tell the time = a spune ce oră este
   Ex.: In telling the time we first read the minutes (past or to), then the hour
2. by means of ... = cu ajutorul, prin mijlocirea ...
   Ex.: I did this work by means of an English-English dictionary.
3. I had no watch on me. = N-aveam ceas la mine/asupra mea.

4. to be carried on a person = a fi purtat (aici: ceasul) de o persoană. She never carries *much money* on/about her. = Ea nu are niciodată *mulţi bani* la ea/asupra ei.
5. the former ... the latter ... = primul/prima din doi/două ... al doilea/a doua din doi/două (persoane, lucruri etc.). Ex.: Of the *two* men, the former is a doctor, the latter is a teacher.
6. Either ... or ... sau ... sau.../ori...ori Ex.: You may have either an apple or an orange, not both (nu ambele). Either you come in or go out. = Ori intri ori ieşi.
7. as a matter of fact = de fapt, la drept vorbind... Ex.: As a metter of fact he is/has always been a liar... este, a fost totdeauna un mincinos.
8. To strike the hours and the half hours = a bate orele şi jumătăţile de oră. Listen! The clock is striking six. Get up and to work! Ascultă/Fii atent! Orologiul bate ora şase. Trezeşte-te şi la muncă!
9. when in town = When *I am* in town / When I am away from home (când mă aflu în oraş/când sunt plecat de acasă).
10. He addressed the old lady most politely. = S-a adresat bătrânei doamne cât se poate de/foarte politicos.
    Obs. "most" este gradul superlativ al adjectivului "much". (Vezi lecţia a IX-a)
11. by my watch etc. = după/la ceasul meu
12. wrist = încheietura mâinii
13. ... but I want to know ... = ... dar *trebuie/este necesar* să ştiu; ceasul meu a stat = my watch *has stopped at ten*; 30 = thirty; 45 = forty-five; 60 = sixty; *an* hour (Nu: a hour) "h" fiind aici mut şi urmat de un *sunet vocalic*. În loc de: a quarter to two ... se poate spune şi: one - forty-five; în loc de half past two ... se poate spune şi: two - thirty.

Lesson TWENTY-SIX



■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

There are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, or twelve months, or fifty-two weeks. January is the first month of the year, February is the second month, March is the third, April is the fourth, May is the fifth, June is the sixth, July is the seventh, August is the eighth, September is the ninth, October is the tenth, November is the eleventh and December, the last one, is the twelfth.

Some months have thirty days, others have thirty-one; February alone has twenty-eight or twenty-nine days (in leap years). The seven days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Today is Wednesday, yesterday was Tuesday, tomorrow it will be Thursday.

Sunday, wich is a holiday, is a day for rest (relaxation) or of doing things at will.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Azi nu este miercuri, este joi.
Ieri nu a fost luni, a fost marţi.
Mâine nu este zi lucrătoare (workday), este duminică.
Februarie nu are niciodată 30 de zile.
Ultima lună a anului nu este noiembrie, ci (but) decembrie.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

How many days are there in a week? How many days are there in a month? Can you tell the names of the seven days of the week? Which is the seventh month of the year? Which month is the shortest? When was Shakespeare born? (Say: in 1564 = in fifteen hundred and sixty-four).

Lexic & Gramatică

alone = doar, numai
April = aprilie
August = august
but = ci
December = decembrie
February = februarie
fifty = 50
fifty-two = 52
Friday = vineri
holiday = sărbătoare
how many = câţi, câte
hundred = 100
January = ianuarie
July = iulie
June = iunie
leap year = an bisect
March = martie
May = mai
Monday = luni
name = nume
workday = zi lucrătoare
yesterday = ieri
October = octombrie
November = noiembrie
relaxation = relaxare, destindere
rest = odihnă, repaus
Saturday = sâmbătă
September = septembrie
short = scurt, mic

sixty = 60
sixty-four = 64
Sunday = duminică
thirty = 30
thirty-one = 31
Thursday = joi
today = azi, astăzi
tomorrow = mâine
Tuesday = marţi
Wednesday = miercuri
will = dorinţă, poftă

the first = primul, prima, întâiul, întâia
the second = al doilea, a doua
the third = al treilea, a treia
the fourth = al patrulea, a patra
the fifth = al cincilea, a cincea
the sixth = al şaselea, a şasea
the seventh = al şaptelea, a şaptea
the eighth = al optulea, a opta
the ninth = al nouălea, a noua
the tenth = al zecelea, a zecea
the eleventh = al unsprezecelea, a unsprezecea
the twelfth = al doisprezecelea, a douăsprezecea

!!! Observaţii

1. twenty-six = 26
2. short - shorter = mai scurt, mai mic; the shortest = cel mai scurt, cea mai scurtă, cel mai mic, cea mai mică
3. the last one = ultimul, ultima
4. to do things at will = (în text) a face treburi după poftă/... după propria dorinţă a persoanei în cauză.
5. alaltăieri = the day before yesterday; poimâine = the day after tomorrow

Lesson TWENTY-SEVEN

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

When winter is over spring sets in. The weather is usually cool and wet but more than once it is fine and warm enough. Plants and trees begin to green and little birds sing again. In the fields the farmers plough and sow the soil.

After spring summer comes. This is the season with the longest days and the shortest nights. The days are sunny though now and then very hot even sultry; besides there are often thunder storms. The third season is autumn. It is much cooler than in late summer and at times it rains for days and nights running. But there are also a great many sunny days. Autumn is the season of plenty because all kinds of fruit and vegetables are already ripe.

Winter comes last. This is the season of cold weather and snow. Sometimes large snowflakes fall from the sky covering with a white blanket everything in sight. Children (as well as grown-ups) enjoy themselves making snowmen, pelting one another with snowballs, skating or sledging.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Nu toamna (it is not autumn) vine când se sfârşeşte iarna.
Nopţile nu sunt mai mari (long) vara decât primăvara.
Cele mai multe (most) fructe nu se coc (to ripe) la începutul (at the beginning of) lunii noiembrie.
Iarna nu este cald; este frig.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

Which of the four seasons is the third? When does spring set in? Tell in a few (în câteva) words what the weather is like in summer, will you? Are the nights in autumn shorter or longer than in winter? Which is the season of plenty and why? Did you have now and then a good time in winter when you were a child? How, if yes?

Lexic & Gramatică

already = deja
another = un altul, o alta
at times = uneori, câteodată
autumn = toamna
besides = de altfel
blanket = pătură
enough = destul, suficient
even = chiar
farmer = fermier
field = câmp, ogor
fine = frumos
great = (în text) mulţi, o mulţime
green = verde
grown-up = adult
hot = fierbinte, arzător
lightning = fulger
thunder storm = furtună cu descărcări electrice
once = odată
plant = plantă
plenty = belşug
ripe = copt
sky = cer
snow = zăpadă
snowball = bulgăre de zăpadă
snowflake = fulg de zăpadă
snowman = om de zăpadă
soil = pământ, sol
sometimes = câteodată
storm = furtună
sultry = înăbuşitor, sufocant
though = deşi, cu toate că
thunder = tunet
twenty-seven = 27
weather = vreme
wet = umed, ud
white = alb, albă
winter = iarnă
sight = vedere
season = anotimp

to pelt - pelted - pelted - pelting = a arunca
to plough - ploughed - ploughed - ploughing = a ara
to skate - skated - skated - skating = a patina
to sledge - sledged - sledged - sledging = a se da cu săniuţa
to fall - fell - fallen - falling = a cădea
to run - ran - run - running = a fugi, a alerga
to set in - set in - set in - setting in = a veni, a-şi face apariţia
to sing - sang - sung - singing = a cânta (voce)
to sow - sowed - sowed - sowing = a semăna, a însămânţa

!!! Observaţii

1. When winter is over.= Când iarna se sfârşeşte.
2. more than once = nu (numai) o dată, în repetate rânduri; not once = never
3. in the field = pe ogoare
4. now and then = din când în când
5. in late summer = vara târziu, spre sfârşitul verii
6. for days and nights running = zile şi nopţi de-a rândul
7. the season of plenty = anotimpul belşugului
8. Winter comes last. = Ultima este/vine iarna.
9. weather = starea vremii
10. everything in sight = tot ceea ce se poate vedea/cuprinde cu ochii
11. This does good both for children and grown-ups. = Acest lucru e util atât pentru copii, cât şi pentru adulţi.
12. to pelt one another with snowballs = a se „bombarda" cu bulgări de zăpadă
13. to have a good time = a se distra/amuza
14. What is the weather like in...? = Cum e vremea în...?
15. long (în text) = mare, de ex.: The longer the days the shorter the nights. = Cu cât zilele sunt mai mari, cu atât sunt nopţile mai scurte.

Lesson TWENTY-EIGHT

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

The principal parts of the human body are the head, the trunk and the limbs.
If you look a man in the face, the first thing you probably see are his or her eyes. Above them is the forehead, below them are the nose and the mouth. On the right and on the left hand sides of the face are the ears. The head is partly covered with hair.
The fore part of the trunk consists of the chest and the stomach; the hind part is called the back.
Man's limbs may also be divided into two parts; the upper limbs, the arms, and the lower limbs, the legs. To each arm there is a hand with five fingers, to each leg a foot with five toes.
We see with our eyes, (we) hear with our ears, (we) work with out hands, (we) walk with our legs.
A blind man is a person who cannot see. A deaf person is one who cannot hear. A dumb person is one who cannot speak. He or she who can neither speak nor hear is a deaf-and-dumb person.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Corpul omenesc nu este acoperit în întregime cu păr.
Nasul şi gura nu sunt deasupra frunţii, sunt dedesubtul ei.
Partea din faţă a corpului nu se numeşte spinare.
Braţele nu sunt membre inferioare, sunt membre superioare.

Acela/aceea care (he/she who) nu poate auzi nu este mut, este surd.
Cine nu poate nici auzi, nici vorbi este surdo-mut.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

What are the principal parts of the human body? Is a man's head convered with hair all-over? What is called the fore part of the body, what ... the hind part of it? What are eyes for? (Say: to see with). What is the nose for? How many fingers are there to each hand? How many toes are there to each foot?

Lexic & Gramatică

arm = braţ
back = spate, spinare
blind = orb, fără vedere
body = corp
chest = piept
deaf = surd
dumb = mut
ear = ureche
face = faţă
finger = deget de la mână
foot = laba piciorului
fore = dinainte, din faţă
forehead = frunte
hair = păr
hand = mână
head = càp
hind = dinapoi, dindărăt
human = uman, omenesc
into = în
leg = picior
limb = membru al corpului
lower = inferior, de jos
mouth = gură
nose = nas
part = parte
partly = parţial, în parte
person = persoană
probably = probabil
stomach = stomac
toe = deget de la picior
tooth = dinte
trunk = trunchi
twenty-eight = 28
upper = superior, de sus
all-over = (răspândit) în întregime

to call - called - called - calling = a (se) numi
to consist - consisted - consisted - consisting = a consta
to divide - divided - divided - dividing = a împărţi
to walk - walked - walked - walking = a merge pe jos, a umbla
to smell - smelt - smelt - smelling = a mirosi

Observaţii

1. What is called one who ...? = Cum se numeşte cineva/omul care...?
2. What are eyes for? = La ce servesc/folosesc ochii?
3. ... to see with ... to smell with = pentru a vedea ... a mirosi cu.
4. To each hand there are five fingers. = La fiecare mână sunt/fiecare mână are cinci degete.
5. The nose is the organ of smelling. = Nasul este organul mirosului.
6. deaf-and-dumb = surdo-mut
7. Exemple cu verbele "to consist" şi "to divide": Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. = Apa constă/este formată din hidrogen şi oxigen. He divides his time between work and play. = El îşi împarte timpul între muncă şi divertisment.
8. Forma numărului plural a substantivului "foot" este feet = picioare.
9. teeth = dinţi

Lesson TWENTY-NINE

■ ***Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:***

It is late in the evening. I must go to bed at once because I always have to get up early in the morning. I begin to undress. I take off my suit/... dress and shoes and put on my pyjamas/... night shirt and get into bed.

The alarm clock on my bedroom table is ringing. I jump out of bed, put on my slippers and go to the bathroom to wash and comb my hair. In a few minutes I am ready to dress and have breakfast. A new school day is about to begin. As a matter of fact, schoolchildren must wear the uniform in school time; so I also have to put on mine. Girl's clothes are different from boy's (clothes). Boys wear a pair of trousers and a coat, shirts and socks, girls (wear) a chemise, a dress or a skirt and a blouse. The shoes, the stockings, the hats, the gloves and so on are also different.

Occasionally, however, both of them wear the practical (blue) jeans and a T-shirt, a clothing to wear in season and out of season.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Ea nu se scoală niciodată devreme dimineaţa.

De ce se îmbracă totdeauna în alb? Altă (any other) culoare nu-i place?

Şcolarii nu trebuie (to need) să poarte uniforma în vacanţă (when on holidays).

Pălăriile bărbaţilor nu se deosebesc de cele ale femeilor? Copilul nu îşi scoate cămaşa când îşi spală faţa, gâtul (the neck) şi urechile.

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

What are you doing before going to bed? Do you have to put on your slippers when at home? Must a schoolchild wear his/her uniform in school time? What about (cum stăm cu) when he or she is on holiday? Are girls'/women's clothes different from boys'/men's ones? What is a T-shirt? (Say: a short-sleeved sport shirt.)

Lexic & Gramatică

at once = imediat, numaidecât
bedroom table = noptieră
blouse = bluză de femeie
chemise = combinezon, furou
clothing = îmbrăcăminte
coat = haină
different = deosebit, diferit
dress = rochie
glove = mănuşă
jeans = vezi obs. pct. 10
night gown = cămaşă de noapte pentru femei
night shirt = cămaşă de noapte pentru bărbaţi
occasionally = din când în când
pair = pereche
practical = practic, util
pyjamas = pijama
shirt = cămaşă pentru bărbaţi
shoe = pantof
skirt = fustă
sleeve = mânecă
slipper = papuc, pantof de casă
sock = şosetă, ciorap scurt
stocking = ciorap lung
suit = costum
trousers = pantaloni
T-shirt = vezi obs. pct. 8
twenty-nine = 29
uniform = uniformă
si/so that... = aşa/aşa încât

to comb - combed - combed - combing =
a (se) pieptăna
to jump out of - jumped - jumped - jumping out of =
a sări din
to undress - undressed - undressed - undressing =
a (se) dezbrăca
to put on - put on - put on - putting on =
a se îmbrăca, a-şi pune
to take off - took off - taken off - taking off =
a-şi scoate

!!! Observaţii

1. to go to bed = a se duce la culcare, a se culca
2. to get into bed = a se băga în pat, a se culca
3. to be about to... = a fi pe punctul de a...
4. in a few minutes = în/după câteva minute
5. in school time = în timpul orelor de clasă
6. to be different from... = a fi deosebit/diferit de
7. both of them = ambii, amândoi/amândouă
8. T-shirt = bluză sau tricou fără guler, cu mâneci scurte.
9. clothing to wear in season and out of season = o îmbrăcăminte care se poate purta indiferent de anotimp
10. blue = albastru; jeans = pantaloni confecţionaţi dintr-o ţesătură foarte rezistentă, blugi
11. ones = este forma numărului plural a pronumelui *one*. Ex.: Mary has a big doll and a small one = ... şi una/o păpuşă/ mică. Alice has a big doll and two small ones = ...şi două/păpuşi/ mici
12. short-sleeved = cu mâneci scurte
13. comb = pieptene
14. sport = sport

Lesson THIRTY

■ *Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:*

Generally speaking, the average English have three meals a day: breakfast in the morning, lunch (or dinner) at noon, and dinner in the evening.
Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It may consist of a large cup of tea or coffee and milk, buttered toast or rolls. For a change, they eat ham and eggs or a mutton chop.
Lunch is the meal taken in the middle of the day. It is a quick meal eaten during a break in the working hours. It can be sandwiches, or a piece of cold meat, brought from home, though some of them choose to lunch in a near-by snack bar or a cheap eating house. If the midday meal consists of several courses then it is a dinner.
Dinner is the chief meal of the day whether eaten in the middle of the day or in the evening. Usually, dinner is a substantial meal, that is to say, it consists of three, four or more dishes for example: a soup, a dish of meat, chicken, or fish, followed by a sweet, or fruit and the like.

■ *Traduceţi în limba engleză:*

Micul dejun nu se ia la amiază.
Aceasta nu este o masă substanţială.
Cina (the evening meal) nu se ia la ora 5.
Mie nu-mi plac dulciurile; Îmi plac însă (do like) fructele.
Copilului (the child) nu-i este nici foame nici sete; nu vrea să mănânce sau să bea nimic (will not ... anything).

■ ***Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:***

How many meals do you take a day ? When do people usually have breakfast ? When lunch ? Dinner is a substantial meal, isn't it (nu-i aşa) ? What does a sandwich consist of and when is it taken ? What do you drink with your meals ?

Lexic & Gramatică

average = mediu, de mijloc
butter = unt; buttered = uns cu unt
cheap = ieftin
chief = principal
chicken = pui de găină
chop = cotlet
coffee = cafea
course = fel de mâncare
dish = fel de mâncare, farfurie
dishes = (pl.) veselă
eating house = birt, restaurant
egg = ou
example = exemplu
generally = în general
lunch = gustare, prânz
to dine = a cina
sandwich = sandvici
substantial = hrănitor, nutritiv
whether ... or ... = fie (că) ... fie (că)...
to lunch = a prânzi
meat = carne
midday = amiază
mutton = carne de berbec
quick = rapid; repede, iute
roll = chiflă
several = mai mulţi, mai multe
snack bar = bufet expres
soup = supă
sweet = dulce
tea = ceai
ham = şuncă
toast = pâine prăjită

to dine - dined - dined - dining = a cina, a lua masa
to lunch - lunched - lunched - lunching = a dejuna, a prânzi
to bring - brought - brought - bringing = a aduce
to choose - chose - chosen - choosing = a alege

!!! Observații

1. generally speaking = vorbind în general, în linii mari
2. the average English = englezii de rând; cei cu un venit mediu, puțin peste cel mijlociu
3. coffee *and* milk = cafea cu lapte
4. buttered toast = pâine prăjită, unsă cu unt
5. for a change = pentru variație
6. a quick meal = o masă luată la repezeală/în grabă
7. that is to say = adică, cu alte cuvinte
8. sweet = un fel de mâncare dulce (de ex.: prăjitură)
9. sweets = dulciuri
10. ham and eggs = ouă cu șuncă
11. cheap = ieftin; antonim dear = scump Ex.: a dear friend = un prieten drag/scump; It is dear but it pays. = Scump, dar face.
12. dish = farfurie mare, platou.
13. Sandwich = two slices of (buttered) bread with meat, cheese (brânză), egg etc. between them
14. I don't know whether they will come or not. = Nu știu dacă ei vor veni sau nu.
15. fruit = fruct, fructe
16. whom = cazul acuzativ al pronumelui who; and the like = și altele de felul acesta

Lesson THIRTY-ONE

HOW DO YOU DO!
MAY I...?
I WISH YOU A GOOD DAY!
NOTHING TO THANK FOR!
I'M SORRY!
DO YOU MIND IF..
COULD YOU?
WOULD YOU?
KINDLY REMEMBER ME TO..
CAN I BE OF ANY HELP?

■ *Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română:*

1. On greeting a person in the morning we say good morning; in the afternoon (but not much later than five o'clock) we say good afternoon; after dark, we say good evening when meeting a person, and good night when parting with him or her. Besides, there are some familiar forms of greeting such as: hello! hi! and of farewells bye-bye! see you later!...

2. Always add the word please when asking somebody to do something for you, and never forget to thank him or her even if he or she failed to give you a satisfactory answer.

3. If you are in want for some information or other, address your interlocutor (who might be a passer-by) with the words: Could you tell me where is... please? Or else: Would you be so kind as to show me the way to ... please? Or: How can I reach the bus stop to ... please?

4. Say: I beg your pardon? or just Pardon? when you do not hear very well or understand what you have been told. In other words, the equivalent would be: Please repeat! or Say it/that again please!

5. Last but not least "I'm sorry" is a polite way of expressing an apology or a regret.

■ ***Traduceţi în limba engleză:***

Nu spuneţi niciodată (don't ever say) *good afternoon* după ce s-a întunecat.
Nu spuneţi *good night* când vă întâlniţi cu cineva sau *good evening* când vă despărţiţi de cineva.
Nu uitaţi să adăugaţi cuvântul *please* când interlocutorul vă răspunde într-un fel sau altul (in one way or (an)other).

■ ***Răspundeţi la întrebările de mai jos:***

When do we say: Good morning? When ... good afternoon? When ... Good evening? When ... Good night? When ... Thank you? What do we usually say when we do not hear or understand what we have been told (ceea ce ni se spune)? With what words may we address somebody if (we are) in want of an information? What polite way would you make use of if you wish to express an apology or a regret?

Lexic & Gramatică

apology = scuză
bus = autobuz
bye - bye = la revedere
dark = întuneric, întunecat
else = altminteri
equivalent = echivalent
even if = chiar dacă
familiar = neceremonios
farewell = rămas bun
form = formă
greeting = salutare
Hello = Hei! Noroc!
Hi = Bună! Noroc!
interlocutor = interlocutor
pardon? = poftim?
polite = politicos
regret = regret
satisfactory = satisfăcător
sorry = mâhnit, întristat
stop = oprire, staţie
thirty-one = 31
want = nevoie, necesitate
way = drum, direcţie; mod, fel
information = informaţie

to add - added - added - adding = a adăuga
to beg - begged - begged - begging = a ruga, a cere
to express - expressed - expressed - expressing = a exprima

to fail - failed - failed - failling = a nu reuşi
to greet - greeted - greeted - greeting = a saluta
to part - parted - parted - parting = a se despărţi
to reach - reached - reached - reaching = a ajunge
to repeat - repeated - repeated - repeating = a repeta
to thank - thanked - thanked - thanking = a mulţumi
to forget - forgot - forgotten - forgetting = a uita
to understand - understood - understood - understanding = a înţelege

Observaţii

1. polite speaking = mod/manieră de a vorbi politicos
2. on greeting a person = atunci când salutăm o persoană
3. ... not much later than ... = nu mai târziu decât...
4. after dark = după lăsatul întunericului/... înserare
5. besides = în afară de asta, în plus
   Ex.: There will be a break of half an hour besides.
6. in other words = cu alte cuvinte, altfel spus
7. to have been told = a i se spune
   Ex.: I have been asked not to be late for dinner. = Mi s-a spus să nu întârzii la masă.
8. the equivalent would be ... = echivalentul ar fi ...; who might be ... = care ar putea fi/să fie ... (would şi might au în text valoare de condiţional prezent)
9. to be want of something = a avea nevoie de ceva
10. I'm/I am sorry = scuzaţi, îmi pare rău
    Ex.: He is sorry, but he can't meet her at the station. We are sorry to hear that your friend is ill (bolnav).

11. to fail to give a satisfactory answer = a nu reuşi să dea un răspuns satisfăcător
12. bye-bye = good-bye = la revedere, rămas bun
13. ... see you later = la revedere, pe curând
14. *Reţineţi!* to part with something = a se despărţi de ceva; to part from somebody = a se despărţi de cineva, a-şi lua rămas bun de la cineva
    Ex.: I can't part with these dictionaries. She parted from Peter when they reached her home.
15. a polite way of answering a question = un mod/fel politicos de a răspunde la o întrebare
16. to mind = (în text) a acorda atenţie ... a avea grijă să ... a băga de seamă ...
    Ex.: Mind my words. = Notează bine ce-ţi spun
    Mind the dog, it bites. = Fii atent, câinele muşcă!
17. How do you do? ... nu este o întrebare: *este o formulă de salut* convenţională, ceremonioasă, la care se răspunde *obligatoriu* tot prin How do you do? Corespondenţii din limba română ar fi: Am onoarea! - Îmi face deosebită cinste să...! Această formulă este folosită îndeosebi la „prezentări", după ce *fiecare* din părţile în cauză şi-a spus numele (sau le-au fost spuse de o terţă persoană). Ce mai faci? - Ce (mai) face/cum se simte unchiul dvs.? etc. sunt redate prin: How are you? - How is your uncle?
18. last but not least = ultimul, dar nu cel mai puţin important/însemnat

SCURTE POVESTIRI

Texte-lecţii adaptate după operele unor scriitori englezi şi americani

Lesson THIRTY-TWO

A GOOD LESSON

One day a wealthy lady invited a well-known artist to her villa. The name of the artist was Harold Corney. She asked him to sing to a party of her guests she *had invited* on the occasion of her birthday anniversary. But, *as was becoming,* she didn't invite him to have dinner with them. Instead she ordered dinner for him *downstairs* together with her servants. The artist did not object. He dined well and after dinner rose and addresses the company:

"Well, now my friends," he said, "I want to sing to you."

The servants were, of course, very glad. And so he sang to his audience for *half an hour* even without a piano.

At seven o'clock the lady sent for the artist to come up to the drawing room. Corney went there. All the guests were already sitting there eager to hear him sing.

"We are ready, Mr Corney", said the hostess.

"Ready for what?", asked Corney.

"For the concert", answered the lady.

"What concert? I have sung already, explained Corney and I cannot sing *twice* in an evening."

"You have sung already tonight! But when did you sing and where?"

"An hour ago, downstairs."

"But this is impossible!", cried the hostess.

"I thought it was a little strange you were not there", said Corney; "But, you know, I always dine with the company to which I sing."

And with these words *he made for the door* and left the drawing room hurriedly.

You see, she was a *"lady" only in the name* for *she was wanting in courtesy* which a person has a right to expect.

(Unknown author)

Observaţii

1. a party of guests = un grup de invitaţi/oaspeţi
2. *on* this occasion = cu această ocazie
3. ... as was becoming = după cum se cuvenea/s-ar fi aşteptat
4. had invited (vezi lecţia 14, mai mult ca perfectul)
5. downstairs = jos (pe scări), la parter; upstairs = sus (pe scări), la etaj. Ex.: a downstairs room; the bedrooms are upstairs
6. to sing = a cânta vocal; to play = a cânta la un instrument, de ex.: She could play the piano pretty well. = ... destul de bine
7. *for half an* hour = (timp de) o jumătate de oră for a quarter *of an* hour = ... un sfert de oră
8. to send for somebody = a trimite după cineva/a dispune să cheme pe cineva

9. to come up ... = să vină sus, să urce la etaj
10. host*ess* = amfitrioană; host = amfitrion
11. twice = de două ori; (once = o dată, three times = de trei ori, four times = de patru ori, five times = de cinci ori etc.)
12. to cry = (în text) a exclama
13. ... it was a little strange = era/a fost oarecum curios/bizar/ciudat
14. to make for the door = a se îndrepta spre uşă
15. a lady only in the name = „doamnă" numai cu numele
16. to be wanting in courtesy = a fi lipsit de politeţe/de curtoazie; *to rise* (rose - risen - rising) from one's seat = *a se ridica* de la locul său

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Traduceţi în limba engleză: Ea *nu a ştiut* că el *a cântat* deja.

3. Puneţi întrebări care să aibă drept răspuns următoarele propoziţii:
- He sang downstairs to the lady's servants.
- Sorry, I can't sing twice in the same evening.
- The host was a gentleman only in the name.

4. Scrieţi formele de bază ale verbelor: to sing, to rise, to cry.

Lesson THIRTY-THREE

OLD MAN AT THE BRIDGE

An old man wearing very dusty clothes sat by *the side of the road.* There was a bridge across the river and cars, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. But the old man sat there without moving. He was too tired to go any farther.

"Where do you come from"?, I asked him.

"From San-Carlos," he said. "*I was taking care of* the animals," he explained. "I *was the last one* to leave the town. You see, this *war has brought about* evil in the life of the population."

"What animals were they?", I asked, not quite understanding.

"There were two goats and a cat, and then there were four pairs of pigeons."

"And you had to leave them?", I asked.

"Yes, I *had to.* I am seventy-six years old an I have no family, only the animals. I have walked twelve kilometres now and I think now I *can go no* farther."

"This is not a good place *to make a halt,*" I said.

"I will wait a little while," he said "and then I will go."

He looked at me blankly and tiredly, then having to share worry with someone he added "the cat will be all right, I am sure, *but what about the others?"*

"Did you leave the pigeons cage unlocked?", I asked.

"Yes."

"Then, they'*ll* fly."

"Yes, but the others. I *have been used to* take good care of these animals, *but not enough of myself,* you see."

"If you are rested, *you ought to walk on",* I said.

"Thank you", he said," I'll try".

He *got to his feet,* swayed from side to side and then sat down in the dust.

(After a story by Ernest Hemingway)

Observaţii

1. ... wear*ing* dusty clothes = purt*ând* haine/îmbrăcăminte prăfuită
2. to sit by the side of the road = a şedea pe marginea drumului
3. to cross a bridge = a trece/traversa un pod
4. ...*without* mov*ing*= *fără* a face o mişcare
5. ... to go *any* farther = ... să meargă *cât de cât* mai departe
6. Where do you come *from*? (From where do you come?)
7. San-Carlos = localitate în Spania
8. to take (good) care of ... = a se îngriji (cu atenţie) de.../a avea mare grijă de ...
9. the last *one* to leave the town = ultimul *locuitor* care a părăsit oraşul

10. to bring about much evil = a aduce cu sine/a pricinui mult rău/multe suferinţe
11. life ... plural: lives
12. ...not quite understanding = neînţelegând prea/destul de bine
13. I *had* to leave them. = A trebuit să le părăsesc.
14. The old man had *walked* twelve kilometres. = Bătrânul *mersese pe jos* 12 km.
15. I think ... I can go no farther. = Socot... că nu pot/nu sunt în stare să merg mai departe.
16. to make a halt = a face haltă, a se opri (pentru ca să se odihnească)
17. ... for a little while = pentru puţin timp/o vreme
18. to share one's worry with someone = a-şi împărtăşi necazul/necazurile cuiva
19. I *have been used to...* = *Sunt obişnuit să...*
20. rest = odihnă, repaus; to rest = a se odihni; if you are rested... = dacă te-ai odihnit...
21. to walk on = a merge (pe jos) mai departe; to get to one's feet = a se scula/ridica în picioare
22. to sway from side to side = a se bălăbăni/legăna dintr-o parte într-alta

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:
- Who was sitting by the side of the road and why?
- Where was the old man coming from? Name the place!
- What made him (ce l-a făcut/obligat) leave that town?
- What about (ce ştii despre) the animals he used to take care of?

Lesson THIRTY-FOUR

ARE YOU A GOOD CHARACTER?

One morning a certain businessman saw a young man walking in the street. *He looked at him all over* then he asked him:

"Do you want a job?"

"Yes, *I do.*", said the young man.

"Can you give me a *good character* then?", asked the businessman.

"Yes, I can give a good character.", said the young man.

"It is from Mr. Muggs, the shopkeeper. *My last job was with him.*"

"Well", said the businessman, go and ask Mr. Muggs to come here and speak to me. I shall wait here, but *don't be long."*

Five minutes passed - ten minutes. Mr. Muggs did not come.

Later in the afternoon the businessman met the young man again.

"Mr. Muggs did not come to me with your character.", said the businessman angrily.

"I know, sir,", answered the young man, I did not ask him to come and see you.

"Why not?" asked the businessman.

"Well, I told him who wanted it," said the young man.

"Well, then he told me your character,", explained the young man.

Observații

1. character = referințe (scrise), caracterizarea unei persoane sub aspectul moral, profesional etc.
2. Are you a good character? = Ai referințe bune?
3. to look at somebody all over = a măsura pe cineva (cu privirea) din creștet până-n tălpi
4. businessman = om de afaceri
5. shopkeeper = comerciant (cu magazin), negustor
6. "My last job was *with* him" = ultimul meu loc de muncă/serviciu a fost *la* el.
7. Don't be long! = Nu întârzia! (I shan't be long! = Nu voi întârzia.)
8. *Modul imperativ* este exprimat în limba engleză prin persoana a II-a singular și plural, ambele forme fiind identice cu infinitivul scurt (fără particula to). Forma negativă se construiește cu auxiliarul do + not sau contras: don't.

Exemple: Go! = Mergi! Du-te!; Mergeţi! Duceţi-vă! - Don't go! = Nu te duce!; Nu vă duceţi!

9. late in the afternoon = târziu, după-amiază
10. angry (- angrier - angriest) = supărat, mânios
    Ex.: Are you angry with me? = Eşti supărat pe mine?
11. to come and see somebody = a veni să vadă/să viziteze pe cineva
12. to tell somebody about somebody else's character = a spune/povesti cuiva despre reputaţia altcuiva
13. Well, ...? = Ei bine,... ?

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Puneţi la forma negativă şi la forma interogativă următoarele propoziţii:

The two characters *(cele două* personaje) met in the street.

The businessman wanted to give the boy a job.

Mr. Muggs can give you my character.

3. Scrieţi formele de bază ale verbelor: to give, to say, to tell, to come.

Lesson THIRTY-FIVE

THE TIGER WHO WOULD BE KING

One morning the tiger woke up in the jungle and told his *mate* he was king of beasts.

"Leo, the lion, is king of beasts," she said.

"We need a change," said the tiger. *"The creatures are crying for a change."*

The tigress listened but she could hear no crying, except that of her cubs.

"I'll be king of beasts by the time the moon rises", said the tiger. And he prowled through the jungle till he came to the lion's den. "Come out," he roared," and greet the king of beasts!"

"The king is dead, long live the king!"

Inside the den, the lioness woke her mate. "The king is here to see you," she said.

"What king?" he inquired, sleepily.

"The king of beasts," she said.

"I am the king of beasts," roared Leo, and he charged out of the den *to defend the crown against the pretender.*

It was a terrible fight and it lasted until the setting of the sun. All the animals of the jungle joined in, some taking the side of the tiger and others

the side of the lion. Every creature from the monkey to the zebra took part in the struggle to overthrow the lion or to repulse the tiger; and some did not know which they were fighting for, and some fought for both, and some fought whoever was nearest, and *some fought for the sake of fighting.*

When the moon rose, it shone upon a jungle in which nothing stirred except a macaw and a cockatoo, screaming in horror. All the beasts were dead except the tiger, and his days were numbered and *his time was ticking away.* He was monarch of all he surveyed, but *it didn't seem to mean anything.*

Observaţii

1. ... who *would be* king = care *voia* să fie rege
2. one morning = (cândva) într-o dimineaţă
3. woke up (trecutul verbului to wake up) = a se trezi din somn, a se deştepta
4. Leo = nume propriu
5. to need a change = a fi nevoie de o schimbare; to cry for a change = a tânji după o schimbare
6. ... she could hear no crying (she could *not* hear *any* crying) = ... ea nu putea auzi nici un strigăt/nici o plângere
7. by the time the moon rises = până la ora când va apărea/răsări luna
8. Come out... = Ieşi/vino afară...
9. "The king is dead, long live the king!" = Regele a murit, trăiască regele!
10. inside = înăuntru, în interior; outside = (în) afară, în exterior

11. ... is here to see you = este aici, a venit să te vadă, să-ţi vorbească
12. to charge = (în text) a ataca, a da năvală
13. to defend one's crown = (pentru) a-şi apăra coroana
14. fight = încăierare; bătălie, luptă; to fight = a (se) lupta, a se bate împotriva...
15. the setting of the sun = apusul soarelui
16. to join in = a se alătura/asocia (la un complot)
17. to take part in a struggle = a lua parte la o bătălie
18. to take the side of = a trece, a fi de partea...
19. for the sake of = de dragul, în interesul
20. whoever was nearest = oricine/toţi cei care erau/era cel mai aproape
21. to tick = a face tic-tac (ceasul); ... his time was ticking away (aprox.) = clipele vieţii lui erau pe sfârşite/el trăgea să moară
22. ... it didn't seem to mean anything = ... asta nu părea să aibă vreo importanţă/însemnătate

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul lecţiei.
2. Traduceţi în limba engleză:
   Nu tigrul este (it, to be, not) regele animalelor; acela care (he who) este regele lor este leul.
   Încăierarea a durat până la apusul soarelui (sunsetting).
   Cele mai multe animale erau moarte.
   Tigrul era şi (too) el pe moarte (dying → to die - died - died - dying = a muri).

Lesson THIRTY-SIX

WHO PAINTED THIS PICTURE?

Murillo was a great Spanish painter. *As is usual with the like of him*, he had many pupils anxious to learn the art of painting.

Every day he went to his studio to paint and teach his pupils. One morning he came very early. Much to his surprise, he found a beautiful picture there. It was a picture of a woman's head.

"Who painted this picture?", he asked his pupils. Nobody answered. Sebastian, the painter said: "you were here all night. Did you see who painted this picture?" Sebastian was his *black slave*, and he stayed in the studio every night.

"No", answered the slave, "I saw nobody in the studio."

"Who painted the picture then?"

The slave did not answer.

Night came. Everybody left the studio. Sebastian went to bed but he couldn't *fall asleep*. He got up, came up to the picture and looked at it. Then he began to paint.

Suddenly he looked back and saw Murillo. He stood behind him. It was morning.

"Sebastian," cried Murillo, "you are a very good painter. Who taught you to paint?"

"I took my lessons from you," the slave answered.

"From me? I gave you no lessons."

"But you gave lessons to your pupils, and I was in the studio too," answered Sebastian.

"What shall I do with you? What do you want, Sebastian ?" asked the great painter. "Do you want money?"

"Give freedom to my father," answered the slave.

"You are not only a good painter, you are a good son too," said Murillo. "I shall give freedom *not only to* your father, *but also to* you. *From now on* we shall work together."

Observaţii

1. as usual = ca de obicei; as is usual with *the like* of him = ca mai toţi/şi ceilalţi asemenea lui; the like of ... = asemenea, la fel ca ...; de ex.: I never saw the like of him. = N-am mai văzut un om ca el.
2. anxious = dornic să..., care doreşte/ţine mult să... Ex.: A good son is always anxious to please (a mulţumi pe cineva, a-i face pe plac) his parents.
3. night came = se făcu noapte; every night = (în) fiecare noapte, noapte de noapte
4. to fall asleep = a adormi
5. ... he came up to the picture = se duse/ veni până la tablou
6. it was morning = se luminase de ziuă, mijeau zorile
7. I gave no lesson. = I didn't give you any lesson.

8. În propoziţiile interogative introduse în limba română prin „Să ...?" pentru a afla reacţia interlocutorului la o întrebare - echivalentul englezesc la persoanele întâi şi a 3-a este verbul "shall...?" Ex.: Shall I open the window? = Să deschid fereastra? Shall we dance? = Să dansăm?
9. Give freedom to my father. = Eliberaţi-l (din sclavie) pe tatăl meu/Daţi libertate tatălui meu.
10. ... not only ... but also/but too = nu numai, dar şi/ci şi ... Ex.: They not only came to see us, (but) they stayed to dinner too/they stayed also to dinner. = Ei n-au venit numai să ne vadă/să ne viziteze, ei au rămas şi la masă.
11. from now on = de acum înainte, începând de acum

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:
   - Was Murillo an Italian painter?
   - Did he go to his studio only once a week?
   - Who was Sebastian? Was he a free man (om liber)?
   - What about his father? Was he a white slave?
   - How .../In what way did Murillo make happy both father and son?
3. Construiţi trei propoziţii în care să apară genitivul, dativul şi acuzativul pronumelui interogativ *who*.

Lesson THIRTY-SEVEN

THE PEACE-LOVING MONGOOSE

In Cobra country a mongoose was born one day who didn't want to fight cobras or anything else. If he didn't want to fight anything else, *it was his own business,* but it was the *duty* of every mongoose to kill cobras or be *killed by* cobras.

"Why?", asked the peace-loving mongoose, and the word went around that the strange new mongoose was not only *pro-cobra* and *anti-mongoose* but intellectually curious and against the ideals and traditions of mongoosism.

"He is crazy," creid the young mongoose's father.

"He is sick," said his mother.

"He is a coward," shouted his brothers.

"He *is a traitor to our established laws*," was the talk of the cobra country.

Strangers who had never laid eyes on the peace-loving mongoose remembered that they had seen him *crawling on his stomach* or trying on cobra hoods, or plotting the violent overthrow of Mongoosia.

"I am trying to use reason and intelligence," said the strange new mongoose.

"Reason *is six-sevenths of* treason," said one of his neighbours.

"Intelligence is what the enemy uses," said another.

Finally, the rumour spread that the mongoose had venom in his sting, like a cobra, and he was tried, *convicted by a show of paws,* and condemned to banishment.

MORAL: Ashes to ashes, and clay to clay,
if your enemy doesn't get you,
your own folk may.

(After a story by James Thurber)

!!! Observaţii

1. mongoose = mangustă, mic animal vestit prin abilitatea lui de a vâna şerpi
2. peace-loving = iubitor de pace, de bună convieţuire
3. to fight cobras = (a se război, a se lupta cu cobrele
4. one's own business = „treaba" cuiva. Ex.: Mind your own business. = Vezi-ţi de treaba ta. (Nu te amesteca.)
5. ... and the word went around that... = ... şi s-a dus vestea că...
6. pro-cobra and anti-mangoose = de partea, în favoarea cobrelor şi potrivnic/adversar al mangustelor
7. to be a traitor to ... = a fi (un) trădător al... Ex.: to be a traitor to one's own country
8. established laws = legi încetăţenite
9. had never laid eyes on ... = had never seen ...
10. to crawl on one's stomach = a se târî pe burtă
11. to try on = a încerca, a proba; de ex.: o haină, o pălărie etc.

12. hood = bonetă, capişon, glugă; în povestire: gâtul dilatat al cobrei atunci când se irită, care se aseamănă cu o bonetă, glugă. Red Riding Hood = „Scufiţa Roşie"
13. to plot to overthrow ... = a complota să răstoarne (o orânduire, un guvern etc.)
14. six-sevenths = şase şeptimi
15. to be tried and convicted by "a show of paws" = a fi judecat şi condamnat prin „ridicarea labelor" (Corect: prin ridicarea mâinilor). Ex.: The members of the assembly voted by a show of hands. = Membrii adunării au votat prin ridicarea mâinilor.
16. ... if your enemy doesn't get you ... = dacă duşmanul tău nu îţi vine de hac ...
17. folk = popor (în text, la plural) ai tăi, propriii tăi părinţi, prieteni etc.

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Scrieţi gradele comparativ şi superlativ ale următoarelor adjective: bad - interesting - crazy - little - near.
3. La ce întrebări răspund următoarele propoziţii:
   a) He was born in London in 1912 (nineteen twelve).
   b) My friend said (that) the child has been ill for a week.
   c) We shall meet them at the bus stop (staţia de autobuz).

Lesson THIRTY-EIGHT

PICK, SHOVEL AND SPEAR

In England there are two places very near each other called Brancepeth and Brandon. What do you think these names mean? - Brance-peth means "the bear's path" and Bran-don means "the bear's den".

Here is the story of how these two places got their names.

Long, long ago a fierce bear had his den in the place now called Brandon. There was *a thick* wood *near by* and this bear had his den *in the thick of* it.

The bear killed many people, and nobody dared to walk near *the bear's path.*

One day a brave man, Hodge by name, *set out* to kill this ferocious beast. He took with him only a pick, a shovel and a spear. Of course, nobody knew what he could do with a pick and a shovel.

Hodge went to the wood. With his pick and shovel he dug a pit in *the bear's path.*

He then covered the pit with turf and nobody could see that there was a pit there.

Then Hodge took his spear and *hid himself* behind a tree.

At last the bear came out of his den. He walked to the pit and fell into it. Hodge ran up to the pit and killed the bear with the spear.

In an old churchyard, near that place, there is a stone in memory of Hodge, the brave man who *put an end* to that killer. On the stone *one can see* pictures of a pick, a shovel and a spear.

!!! Observaţii

1. each other = (în text) una pe cealaltă, unul pe celălalt. Ex.: The men were hitting each other. = Cei doi bărbaţi se loveau unul pe celălalt. (to hit - hit - hit - hitting = a lovi)
2. to mean (meant - meant - meaning) = a da să se înţeleagă, a vrea să zică, a crede. Ex.: What do you mean by that? He means he says. What is the meaning of this word? = Care este înţelesul/sensul acestui cuvânt?
3. a he bear = un urs (mascul); a she bear = o ursoaică.
4. he is ... = iată ...
5. to get one's name = (în text) a-şi căpăta numele, a ajunge să poarte acest nume
6. a *thick* wood = o pădure deasă; in the *thick* of the wood = în inima pădurii
7. near-by = în apropiere, învecinat
8. path = cărare, potecă; the bear's path = drumul pe unde merge ursul
9. to set out to ... = a pleca să, a porni să... (to set - set - set - setting = verb cu multiple sensuri, vezi dicţionarul)

10. Hodge by name = pe numele său/cu numele de Hodge
11. to dig (- dug - dug - digging) = a săpa o groapă Ex.: They dug a hole in the road. = Au săpat o groapă în drum.
12. to hide (- hid - hidden - hiding) = a (se) ascunde Ex.: She hid the money under her bed; it was hidden among some boxes. Hide-and-seek = de-a v-aţi ascunselea. Hiding place = ascunziş, loc secret
13. to come out of ... = a ieşi din...; ...ran (t. trecut de la verbul to run) up to the pit = ... dădu fuga la capcană
14. to put an end to ... = a pune capăt, a curma...
15. stone = piatră; în text, lespede
16. one can see = se poate vedea
17. pick = târnăcop
18. shovel = lopată
19. spear = suliţă

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Completaţi spaţiile libere cu articolul a sau an ... în propoziţiile care urmează: This is not ... useful book. ... hour has sixty minutes. There is ... university there. Mr A.B. is not ... old man; he is still ... young man.
3. Folosiţi în propoziţii fiecare dintre verbele: to call - to think - to mean - to get - to hide - to cover - to bear.

Lesson THIRTY-NINE

A BEGGAR'S CONFESSION

"... actually I receive a very good education."I travelled in my ycuth, then took to the stage, and finally became a reporter on an evening paper. One day, my editor wished to have a series of articles upon begging in London. *I agreed* to write them. *I had to try begging myself in order to* get the facts upon which *to base* my articles. When an actor, I learned all the secrets of making up. I decided *to turn to account* this experience for the new position.

So I painted my face, and made a scar across my face and a twist at one side of my lip. Then with a head of red hair, and a beggar's dress. I *took my station* in the busiest part of *the City* as a match-seller, but really as a beggar. When I returned home in the evening I found, to my surprise, that I had received no less than twenty-six shillings and two pence.

But, *as it often happened, I was up to the neck in debt then.* I had not enough money to settle with my creditors at the moment. A sudden idea came to me; I asked my creditors to wait two weeks, and got a leave at my office. *I spent the time in begging* in the City. In ten days I had the money and paid the debt.

Well, you can imagine how hard it was for me to return to my work *at two pounds a week,* when I knew that I could earn as much in a day by painting my face, *laying my cap on the ground,* and sitting still. *I was a long fight between my pride and the money,* but the money won at last. So I sat day after day in the corner, filling my pockets with coins.

Soon I found that I had a considerable sum of money. I do not mean that any beggar in the streets of London could earn that much. *As I grew richer, I* bought a house in the country, and married. My wife knew simply that I had some business in the City..."

Observații

1. to beg = (în text) a cerşi, a cere de pomană; begging = cerşetorie
2. to agree = a fi de acord cu cineva/ceva. Ex.: *I agree with* you that a country villa without a garden is no real (real, autentic) home. They don't *agree* to our proposition. (propunere, ofertă)
3. in order to get the facts = ca să, pentru ca să cunoască realitatea/faptele (la faţa locului).
4. When an actor. = When I was an actor (Atunci când eram actor/făceam actorie.)
5. to learn = (în text) a-şi însuşi, a afla. Ex.: She has never cooked, but she can learn the art of cooking.
6. to make-up = a se machia; making-up = machiaj.
7. to turn to account = a profita, a trage foloase din... Ex.: She turned her knowledge of the French language to (good) account (knowledge = cunoştinţă, cunoaştere).

8. position = (în text) situaţie. Ex.: to be in a position to do something
9. a twist at one side of my lip = o răsucire/contorsionare a buzei într-o parte
10. busy (- busier - (the) busiest) = (în text) frecventat, aglomerat, activ. Ex.: This crossing (intersecţie) is one of the busiest in Bucharest.
11. city = oraş mare; the City = centrul comercial al Londrei
12. match = (în text) chibrit; a box of matches = o cutie de chibrituri; a match seller = un vânzător de chibrituri; a football match = un meci de fotbal; a tennis match = o partidă de tenis
13. less than... = mai puţin de...
14. ...as is often happened = ... aşa cum s-a întâmplat (a)deseori
15. to be up to the neck in debt = a fi dator vândut/înglodat în datorii.
16. penny = monedă de un penny; a pound = o liră (sterlină)
17. ...but the money won at last.= ... dar până la urmă balanţa a înclinat în favoarea banilor.
18. to win - won - won - winning = a câştiga (în text: datorită puterii de convingere)
19. to grow richer = a se îmbogăţi, a face avere; to grow - grew - grown - growing = a creşte, a se dezvolta, a spori
20. rich = bogat, avut.

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Redaţi în câteva propoziţii conţinutul povestirii.
3. Alcătuiţi propoziţii folosind verbele: to travel -to wish - to imagine.

Lesson FORTY

A TRUE FRIEND

One day a rich man was returning home on horseback. His dog accompanied him *as he always used to do on such occasions*. The man had a bag full of money and some valuables with him. *After* rid*ing* for an hour or so, he *got off his horse and lay down to rest* under a tree. He took the bag and placed it by his side.

Soon he stood up, got on his horse and rode away. He forgot about his bag. But his dog noticed this. He ran after his master, *overtook him, and by barking and howling tried to stop him.*

The man did not understand anything. Then the faithful animal tried to stop the horse biting the horse's heels.

"Oh, my dog *has gone mad"*, thought the man, as the dog continued to bark and bite now with greater strength than before.

Now the man was sure that his dog was mad. He took a pistol from his pocket and *took aim*. In a moment the poor animal *fell on the ground.*

The man rode on slowly, but he was very unhappy. He *was* sure he *had killed* the dog. "It is better to lose all this money than my dog, my very true friend," *he said to himself.*

And suddenly he remembered his bag. He streched out his hand for it, but there was no bag. In a moment the man understood everything. He turned his horse and rode back. He saw *the marks af blood* on the road, but the dog was not there. At last he reached the place where the forgotten bag lay. His dog was near it.

When the dog saw his master, he was very glad. *He tried to rise,* but he had no strength. He only licked his master's hand, closed his eyes and died.

Observaţii

1. on horse back = călare
2. full = plin; antonim: empty = gol
3. valuables = obiecte valoroase
4. to ride (- rode - ridden - riding)= (în text) a merge călare, a se plimba călare/...pe bicicletă to ride *away* = a se îndepărta călare; after riding ... = după ce a mers pe cal...
5. *for* an hour or so = *timp de* o oră sau cam atât
6. to get on a horse = a încăleca (un cal); to get off (a horse) = a descăleca
7. to lay down to rest = a se culca, a se întinde pe jos pentru a se odihni
8. by his side = alături de el, lângă el
9. to stand up = a se ridica în picioare
10. to notice = a observa, a băga de seamă
11. to overtake (- overtook - overtaken - overtaking) = a ajunge din urmă
12. to bark = a lătra; to howl = a urla; ... by barking and howling = ... lătrând şi urlând
13. to bite (- bit - bit/bitten - biting) = a muşca, a prinde cu dinţii. Barking dogs do not bite. = Câinii care latră nu muşcă.

14. mad = nebun; to go mad = (în text) a turba
15. sure = sigur, neîndoielnic; to be sure of something = a fi sigur de ceva. (Don't be *too* sure! = Nu fi *prea* sigur!)
16. to take aim (at) = a ţinti, a ochi (cu o armă)/*spre* cineva/ceva
17. to fall on/to the ground = a cădea, a se prăbuşi la pământ
18. to kill (- killed - killed - killing) = a ucide, a omorî; killer = ucigaş
19. to say to oneself = a-şi spune în sinea lui/ei; în gând.
20. to stretch out one's hand = a-şi întinde mâna pentru a lua/apuca ceva
21. to turn (- turned - turned - turning) back one's horse = a-şi întoarce (din drum) calul; (back = înapoi, îndărăt) Ex.: Come back! = Întoarce-te! Here is a pool at the back of the villa. = Este o piscină în spatele vilei.
22. marks of blood = urme de sânge
23. ... where the bag lay = ... unde se afla punga/traista/geanta. (to lie - lay - lain - laying = a sta culcat/ a sta întins; în text = a zăcea, a se afla). *Reţineţi! to lie* - lied - lied- lying = a minţi, a spune minciuni. Ex.: You have lied to me. = M-ai minţit. You are lying now. = Minţi şi acum.

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Scrieţi sensul următoarelor forme contrase (verbe):
's --- 've --- 'll --- shan't --- won't.
Alcătuiţi propoziţii simple.

Lesson FORTY-ONE

MARK TWAIN

Once, *when he was told* that the newspapers mistakenly *carried headlines* about his death, Mark Twain, with his eyes laughing, appeared suddenly before a crowd of listeners and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I should like to say now that the reports of my death *are highly exaggerated*".

Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was born in *1835*. He *grew up* in Hannibal, *Missouri*. The waters of the river were his playground. *Fishing and swimming* were his friends; *he would shout* to *the boats going by.*

When he was twenty years old, he went to Captain Bixby and asked: "Do you *want a hand* on your ship, Captain Bixby? *I'd like to be taken on* as apprentice pilot".

"You!", Captain Bixby shouted. "A pilot? What do you know about the river?"

"It has been my life", Sam Clemens replied.

For two years Sam Clemens studied this wonderful river from the pilot house.

When *the Civil War broke out*, Sam went out West, becoming a newspaper man and storyteller, signing his stories not Samuel Clemens but MARK TWAIN.

But *it was The Mississippi that* gave Mark Twain to the world. His love made the great river alive for millions on the other continents. And Sam himself, well, *they say* he died in 1900, but when we pick up *"Huckleberry Finn"*, might we not repeat the words of the *former river pilot* and say that "the reports of his death are, indeed, highly exaggerated?"

!!! Observaţii

1. ... to carry headlines = (în text) a publica un articol pe prima pagină
2. highly exaggerated = exagerat
3. 1835 = eighteen (hundred and) thirty five
4. to grow up = a creşte, a ajunge la maturitate
5. Missouri = stat în partea centrală a S.U.A.
6. ... he would shout to ... = el striga la...

Aspectul *frecventativ* arată că acţiunea/starea arătată de predicat are loc *în mod repetat,* că în acest sens *există o obişnuinţă.* Acest aspect este format cu ajutorul verbelor will (pentru prezent) şi would (pentru trecut) plus infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat. Exemple: When on holiday, he will take a trip to ... = Când este în vacanţă, el obişnuieşte să facă o excursie/călătorie ...; In order to fall asleep, she often *would* read some good novel. = Pentru a adormi, ea obişnuieşte să citească un roman bun. ("Would" este sinonim cu construcţia "used to"...; redarea se face prin timpul imperfect din limba română.)

7. to go by = a trece pe lângă. Do you want a hand on your ship? = Ai/aveţi nevoie de mână de lucru pe vasul tău/dvs.?

8. to be taken on as ... = a fi angajat ca ...
9. Sam = formă scurtă/familiară pentru Samuel
10. Mississippi = cel mai mare fluviu din America de Nord
11. pilot house = cabina pilotului
12. When the Civil War broke out. = Când a izbucnit Războiul Civil.
13. to become - became - become - becoming = a deveni
14. But *it* was The Mississippi *that* ... = Dar Mississippi a fost *acela care* ...; *it* este aici *pronume introductiv de întărire* folosit pentru a sublinia o anumită parte a propoziţiei. Exemple: It was on a Saturday that they left for... = *Într-o sâmbătă* (nu în altă zi) au plecat la ... It is Johnny who plays ball in the street. = Johnny este acela care se joacă cu mingea pe stradă.
15. they (aici pronume impersonal) say he died = oamenii spun/lumea vorbeşte că a murit...
16. 1910 = ninteen (hundred and) ten
17. the former river pilot = fostul pilot de pe navele fluviale

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:
- Mark Twain is the pen name (pseudonim) of the well-known newspaperman (gazetar, ziarist) and storyteller. What is his real name?
- Which is his masterpiece (capodoperă)? Have you read it?
- When was he born? When did he die?

Lesson FORTY-TWO

EVOLUTION

The journey was long and slow when, at last, I reached home. The fare was two shillings, and standing in the lamplight *to make sure* the coin was a half-crown before giving it to the driver, I happened to look up. The cabman was a man about sixty, with a long thin face; the wrinkles in his face were so deep that it seemed to be a collection of bones. He sat quite motionless, gazing at the tail of his horse.

"Are things so very bad?", I asked.

"They are," replied the cabman. "*It's done with this job. We are no longer wanted*". And taking up his whip, prepared to drive away. But then he dropped his hand again and *went on*:

"Thirty-five years I've been driving a cab. I don't blame the taxis, I don't blame anybody... *It's come on us*, that's what it has. This morning I left my wife with not a penny in the house. She said to me only yesterday: What have you brought home the last four months? About seven shillings a week, I said. No, she said, six."

"*Are you really going short of food?*"

The cabman smiled, and that smile on his long, thin face was very strange. "You may say that", he

said. "Before I picked you up, I had one shilling and a half today; and yesterday I had five shillings. And I must pay for the cab every day."

"One of us said something about the public."

"The public?", he said, and there was surprise in his voice. "Well, they all take the taxis. It's natural. Taxis go faster and time is money. I was seven hours in the street before I picked you up. And you were olso looking for a taxi."

"Everybody is sorry for you..."

He interrupted quietly, "Sorrow doesn't buy bread." And slowly moving his head from side to side, he added: "Besides, what could people do? *There is a lot* of us..."

!!! Observaţii

1. evolution = evoluţie, desfăşurare a evenimentelor Ex.: It is interesting *to watch* (a supraveghea, a urmări cu atenţie) the evolution of a plant from a tiny seed (sămânţă mititică)
2. long and slow = (în text) îndelungată şi înceată
3. fare = costul unei călătorii
4. to drive (- drove - driven - driving) = a conduce un vehicul; (în text): a mâna caii; driver = conducător auto; în text: vizitiu, birjar
5. to make sure... = a se asigura că ...
6. to look up = (în text) a se uita/a privi în sus
7. cab = trăsură de piaţă; cabman = vizitiu, birjar;
8. a long thin face = o faţă (pre)lungă şi uscăţivă; thin = subţire
9. a collection of bones = o adunătură de oase
10. to gaze = a privi, a se uita ţintă la... Ex.: The people stood gazing (fără a-şi îndrepta privirea în altă parte) at the beautiful painting.

11. "Are things so very bad?" = Situaţia este chiar atât de deznădăjduită/disperată?
12. "It's done with this job." = Cu ocupaţia/munca de birjar s-a sfârşit.
13. to be no longer wanted = a nu mai avea căutare
14. to drive away = a mâna caii mai departe
15. to drop (dropped - dropped - dropping) = a cădea, a lăsa să cadă. Ex.: You have dropped something, Madam. = V-a căzut ceva, doamnă.
16. I've (I have) been driving a cab... = Eu mân trăsura (fac meseria de birjar)...
17. *to come* something *on* somebody = a cădea (un necaz, un neajuns) pe cineva/ pe capul cuiva.
18. to be short of food = a nu avea ce sa mănânce
19. smile = surâs, zâmbet; to smile (smiled - smiled - smiling = a surâde, a zâmbi/cuiva) Ex.: There was *a strange* smile on his face = Era un surâs/zâmbet ciudat/straniu pe faţa lui. What makes you smile? = Ce te face să zâmbeşti?
20. to pick somebody up = (în text) a lua/a găsi un client.
21. Taxis are faster = Taxiurile sunt mai rapide.
22. I was seven hours in the street before. = Eram de 7 ore în stradă/în aşteptarea unui client/ mai înainte ca/de...
23. to move = a mişca; to move one's head from side to side = a clătina din cap
24. there is such a lot of us... = suntem atât de mulţi...

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Scrieţi un dialog între un birjar şi clientul său alcătuit din patru-cinci întrebări şi răspunsuri.

Lesson FORTY-THREE

THE SPHINX

Have you ever seen a picture of the Sphinx? What do you know about her (or its) *ways?*

Well, according to Greek and Egyptian legends, she was a creature with a human, ram's or hawk's head and a lion's body, sometimes *winged.* She never or seldom spoke and only to ask questions, and *woe* to him or who couldn't answer the question; she would eat him or her alive.

Here is one of her riddles: "What is that animal which walks on four legs in the morning, on two in the afternoon and on three at night?"

One day, a clever man (Oedipus) *came her way.* The Sphinx asked him the question above. She was already thinking of a fine dinner, when to her astonishment, he gave the right answer.

"Man", he said. When he is a baby, he crawls on hands and feet; this is the morning of his life. When he becomes a man, he walks on two feet; this is the afternoon of his life. When he is old, he walks with the help of a stick, and this is the evening of his life.

The Sphinx was so angry when her riddle was guessed that she *killed herself.*

P.S. Nowadays the word Sphinx is often used to describe a secretive or a mysterious person. "Lady Alroy was simply a woman with a mania for mistery. She had a passion for secrecy, but *she herself* was merely a Sphinx without a secret."

Oscar Wilde

Observaţii

1. to know something about one's ways = a şti ceva despre felul de a fi al cuiva
2. according to ... = după, conform cu; Ex.: According to his teacher, John is an excellent student.
3. wing = aripă; winged = cu aripi, înaripat
4. question = întrebare; to question = a întreba, a interoga; to ask a question = a pune o întrebare.
5. woe to him/her who ... = vai de acela/aceea care ...
6. to eat alive = a mânca de viu
7. to walk (walked - walked - walking) = a merge (pe jos); a se plimba; to walk on four legs = a merge de-a buşilea, pe brânci
8. to come one's way = a ieşi în calea/drumul cuiva
9. a fine dinner = un prânz grozav; o masă pe cinste
10. to crawl = a se târî, a merge pe burtă; Ex.: Worms and snakes are crawling. = Viermii şi şerpii se târăsc.
11. the morning ... the afternoon ... the evening of one's life = în zorile... în amurgul ... în declinul/sfârşitul vieţii cuiva

12. to kill oneself = a se sinucide
13. the legend *has it* = legenda spune...
14. nowadays = în zilele noastre, în prezent
15. a secretive person = o persoană cu o fire tainică, ascunsă
16. Sphinx without a secret (ironic) = o persoană *care face pe misterioasa...* adesea pentru a pune pe gânduri pe cineva

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:
- What was, according to the legend, the Sphinx?
- Can you describe the Sphinx in question (despre care e vorba)?
- Did she enjoy talking to/with those coming her (or his) way?
- What *made* the Sphinx think she *would have* a fine dinner?
- Repeat the riddle she put forward (a propune, a prezenta), will you?
- Did Oedipus answer her questions?
- The Sphinx killed herself. Why?
- When does man walk with the help of a stick (walking stick)?
- Which is the animal that goes by the name of (cunoscut sub numele de) man eater (mâncător de oameni)?

Lesson FORTY-FOUR

HOW HEAVY WAS THE ELEPHANT?

A long, long time ago a man with an elephant came to a village. This was the first time the villagers saw such a big animal, and they *wondered* what the weight of such an animal could be. You see, *never before* had they seen a "monster" like that. So, they calculated it *at a guess*, and each of them gave a different answer. Everybody said that he *was right* and others *wrong*.

They tried to tink of a plan by which they could *find out* how much the elephant really weighed. But they had no scales large enough to weigh that creature.

"I have a plan to find out how much it weighs", said one day a stranger. "Will you let me try it?"

The people *laughed at* him, for they could not imagine that man would succeed there where they failed; but they decided to let him try.

The stranger told them to put the elephant in a big boat. The weight of the animal, of course, made the boat sink *a little way* in the water. Then he made a mark on the side of the boat where the water

reached. After that, he asked the men *to take* the elephant *out* of the boat, and the boat *went up* again.

Then, he collected some large stones and told the people to put them in the boat *one by one*. The boat began to sink till, at last, the water *came up to the mark* on the side. This showed that the stones in the boat were the same weight as the weight of the elephant.

It was then very easy to weigh the stones one by one and when these weights were added together, everybody knew what the weight of the elephant was.

Observații

1. a long, long time ago = cu foarte mult timp în urmă
2. to wonder = a se întreba, a se mira; Ex.: I wonder why he is late for work every day. = Mă întreb de ce întârzie la serviciu în fiecare zi.
3. You see... (în text): înțelegeți, pricepeți...; I see... (în răspunsuri) înțeleg, îmi dau seama...
4. never before = niciodată până atunci; Ex.: She *told* me that never before *had she been* happier.
5. to guess = a ghici, a presupune; Ex.: Guess who is coming to dinner? = Ghici cine vine la masă? a guess = pe ghicite, după aprecierea... Ex.: Can you tell my age at a guess?
6. weight = greutate (la cântar); to weigh = a cântări
7. to be right = a avea dreptate; to be wrong = a nu avea dreptate, a greși, a se înșela

8. to find (- found - found - finding) = a găsi; to find out = a afla, a-şi da seama de..., a descoperi că... Ex.: When I *went* into my room, I found out that my bed *had been* slept in (somebody *had slept* in my bed); to sleep - slept - sleeping = a dormi.
9. stranger = străin, persoană care nu este din partea locului, un necunoscut; foreigner = străin, persoană venită din altă ţară
10. to let* = (în text) a permite, a îngădui să, a lăsa să...; Ex.: Let me do it. Don't *let* the dog *in.* = Nu lăsa câinele (să intre) în casă/... înăuntru.
11. to laugh = a râde; to laugh at = a râde, a-şi bate joc de... Ex.: What made you laugh? = Ce te făcea să râzi? Are you laughing at me? = Râdeţi (vă bateţi joc) de mine?
12. to put *in* = a pune înăuntru; Ex.: Put all this *in* the box over there = Pune toate astea în cutia de acolo.
13. to sink a little way in the water = a (se) (s)cufunda un pic în apă
14. to mark where the water reached = a face un semn (acolo) unde ajunge/se ridică nivelul apei
15. ... up to the mark = ... până la semn

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Construiţi propoziţii în care să apară verbele: to succeed - to fail - to sink.

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* Studiaţi în gramatica limbii engleze, eventual consultaţi dicţionarul mare englez-român, funcţiile, respectiv, sensurile verbului *to let.*

Lesson FORTY-FIVE

"MAYFLOWER"

If *you* go to new Plymouth, you will see there a rock near the sea. Many thousands of people from all parts of the United States and from many other countries in the world come to this small town and they always go to see the Rock. They *take off their* hats, stand there and think of the brave men and women who, more than three hundred years ago, *landed* near that rock when they came to that country, to begin a new life.

It was in 1620, in the time of King James the First. English people *did not like* their king and many of them left England and went to live in some other countries.

In November 1620, a small ship, the "Mayflower", left England. There were about one hundred people on board this ship.

After seven long weeks the people on the "Mayflower" saw land at last. It was America.

It was already autumn. Sixteen men left the ship and *went ashore*. In the evening they came back and brought some maize with them. They found the maize *on the ground* but they didn't know what it was. When they tried it, they liked it very much.

Next day was Sunday, and nobody on the "Mayflower" worked. On Monday the men went ashore again and *this time* they took some women with them. The women had to wash the clothes. *Since that time* Monday *has been washing day* in America.

During the next weeks the men from the "Mayflower" left the ship every day. They wanted to find a good place where they could build a village*. At last they found the place they were looking for: there were some fields and forests near it and even a small river.

In January *1621*, there were already two streets in this village, and they called it "New Plymouth".

One day, the people met an *Indian*. They were afraid of him, but the Indian came up to them, smiled and said: "Hello, Yankee! Hello, Yankee!"

!!! Observații

1. "Mayflower" = numele unei corăbii; May flower (sau) hawthorn = gherghin, păducel

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* Corect, a settlement = o așezare, o colonie

2. Plymouth = a) numele unui oraş din Anglia; b) ... din SUA
3. rock = stâncă; the *Rock* = nume propriu
4. to take off one's hat = a-şi descoperi capul, a-şi scoate pălăria
5. to land = (în text) a debarca, a ateriza
6. 1620 = sixteen twenty
7. ... about one hundred people on board... = aproximativ o sută de oameni la bord...
8. After seven *long* weeks. = După şapte săptămâni care păreau că nu se mai sfârşesc.
9. to see land *at last* = a vedea *în sfârşit* uscatul/pământul
10. to go ashore = a debarca, a merge pe ţărm (shore = ţărm, coastă; on shore = pe uscat)
11. maize = porumb
12. ... on the ground = (în text) pe jos, pe pământ
13. ... and nobody on the "Mayflower" worked = ... şi nimeni de la bordul corăbiei "Mayflower" nu lucra.
14. The *women had to* wash the clothes. = Femeile trebuiau să spele rufele.
15. Since that time Monday has been washing day in America. = De atunci ziua de luni *este* ziua când în America se spală rufele.
16. ... where they could build a village = ... unde puteau/ar putea construi un sat/... o aşezare
17. to look for a place = a căuta un loc
18. = ... they called it "New Plymouth" = ... ei *(imigranţii)* l-au numit "Noul Plymouth"

19. Indian = (în text) indian american; Red Skins = Pieile Roşii (denumire dată indienilor americani)
20. to be afraid of ... = a se teme, a-i fi frică de...
21. Yankee = numele dat de băştinaşii indieni coloniştilor veniţi din Anglia, stabiliţi în "Noua Anglie" (New England).
22. "Hello, Yankee!" = Salut(are), yancheule!

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Traduceţi în limba engleză:

   Corabia la bordul căreia se aflau imigranţii se numea "Mayflower".

   Regele nu era iubit de clasele de jos (lower/ working classes).

   Ei au găsit o nouă patrie (home, homeland) de cealaltă parte a Oceanului (across the Ocean).

   La început (at first) ei se temeau de băştinaşi (the natives).

   Aşa-numitele (so-called) Piei Roşii erau oameni prietenoşi (friendly people).

Lesson FORTY-SIX

THE STORY ABOUT A JUDGE

Once there lived a judge. His name was Sheba. Everybody said that he was the cleverest judge of all.

The king of the country heard so much about Judge Sheba that one day he said: "I want to meet him and *see for myself* if he is really so clever".

The king *put on* some poor clothes, took one of his horses, and went to the town where the judge lived. On the way to the town he met a man. The man had no horse and had to walk. "Poor man", he thought, "it is so far from the town, and he has to walk...". "My man", said the king, "we can ride my horse together".

The man was happy, but when they came to the town, the man said that the horse was his.

"No, this is my horse", said the king, "and if you say that this horse is yours, we shall go to Judge Sheba, and he will decide whose horse it is".

When they came to the judge, they had *to wait for their turn.*

Finally they told him their respective story.

The judge asked them to leave the horse with him and to come back next day in the morning.

Next morning the king and the man came back to Judge Sheba. He turned to the king and the man, and said: "You must come to my stable. There are many horses there and you must show me your horse".

They went to the stable. The king and the man showed him the same horse.

"Very well", said the judge to the king, "you take back your horse, and I shall punish the other man".

The king said: "You are right, it is my horse and that man wanted to steal it from me. But how did you know that it was my horse and not the other man's? We both recognized the horse".

"Yes", smiled the judge, "you both recognized the horse but the horse recognized only you".

!!! Observaţii

1. to meet = (în text) a cunoaşte, a face cunoştinţă cu. Ex.: I should like you to meet my parents.
2. ...to see for oneself = să se convingă el însuşi
3. on the way to = în drum spre
4. to wait for one's turn = a-şi aştepta rândul
5. to leave something with somebody/or somewhere else = a lăsa, a depozita ceva la cineva sau undeva
6. (the) same = acelaşi, aceeaşi. Ex.: in the same place and at the same time = în acelaşi loc şi la aceeaşi oră
7. back = (în text) înapoi, îndărăt. Ex.: to take back = a lua înapoi/îndărăt. There is a garden at the back of the house.

8. to punish (- punished - punished - punishing) = a pedepsi, a sancţiona. Ex.: The thief (plural: thieves) was punished for his wrongdoing. = Hoţul a fost pedepsit pentru vina/fărădelegea lui.
9. to steal (stole - stolen - stealing) = a fura. Ex.: It was he who stole my watch. = El a fost acela care mi-a furat ceasul.
10. smile = surâs, zâmbet; to smile = a surâde, a zâmbi. Ex.: Jane smiled when she met Mike; she had a happy smile on her face (pe chipul ei).

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Răspundeţi la următoarele întrebări:
   - Who are the three main characters in the story above?
   - What did the king hear about Judge Sheba?
   - Why did the king want to meet the Judge?
   - What did he do with this in view (în acest scop)?
   - Who(m) did the king come across (a da de, a întâlni) on his way to the town Judge Sheba lived?
   - Was that stranger also on horseback?
   - Well, the king took a pity on (to take a pity on sbd. = a i se face milă de cineva) that man and asked him to ride together his horse. Now, can you tell in a few words what happened when they reached the place of their destination (locul lor de destinaţie)?
3. Traduceţi în limba engleză:
   Regele era îmbrăcat sărăcăcios.
   Străinul/necunoscutul mergea pe jos.
   Judecătorul le-a cerut să vină a doua zi.

Lesson FORTY-SEVEN

GIRL

Vivienne was about twenty-one. Her hair was *golden*. Her eyes were *sea-blue*. She wore a white blouse and a dark skirt - a costume that looks well on any girl, rich or poor.

"Vivienne", said Mr Hartley, "you didn't answer my last letter. *It took me over a week* to find your new address. Why did you *take no notice of* my letter? You knew very well that I wanted very much to see you and talk to you!"

"Mr Hartley", she said at last, "I don't know what to say to you. The more I think of your offer - the less I know what to answer you. I understand you are doing it for my happiness. But at the same time I don't want to make a mistake. I was born in the city and I am afraid I shall not be happy in the country."

"My dear girl", answered Hartley, "I have told you many times that my house is situated only a little way from the city. I have also promised to give you everything that you want. I need you very much. Stop playing with me!"

"When do you need me?", she asked. "And, by the way, do you think for one moment", she said, "that I shall enter your house while Helen is there?"

"You are right, Vivienne, she will have to go. She is making my life miserable. I will turn her out tonight."

"Then", said Vivienne, "my answer is yes. Come for me when you wish."

It took Hartley forty minutes to get to his home in the country. The door was opened by a young woman who kissed him as he came in.

"Mother is here", she said, "She came for dinner but there is no dinner."

"I've something to tell you", said Hartley, "some news".

"What kind of news", asked the woman, "good or bad news?" He whispered something in her ear. Hartley's wife screamed. Her mother came into the hall.

"Oh, mother", she cried, "Vivienne has agreed to come and cook for us. I am so happy! And now, Bill, you must go to the kitchen and send Helen away. She is drunk again."

Observații

1. girl = (în text) fată în casă, slujnică etc.
2. sea-blue eyes = ochi albaştri ca marea
3. a costume that looks well on any girl, rich or poor = un taior care stă bine pe orice fată, fie bogată sau săracă
4. it took me over a week to... = am avut nevoie/mi-a fost necesar mai mult de o săptămână (ca) să...
5. to take notice of = a da/acorda atenţie, a lua în seamă
6. to talk to somebody = a vorbi, a conversa cu cineva
7. the more ... the less ... = cu cât mai mult ... cu atât mai puţin ...
8. to tell sbd. smth. (somebody, something) many times = a spune cuiva ceva în repetate rânduri

9. a little way from = la o mică distanţă/depărtare de (la)
10. in the country = (în text) într-o suburbie a oraşului
11. Stop playing with me. = Nu te mai purta aşa cu mine.
12. ... while Helen is there = atâta timp cât Helen este acolo
13. ... do you think for one moment that... = îţi închipui chiar şi pentru o clipă că ...
14. to make one's life miserable = a face viaţa cuiva insuportabilă/de nesuferit; the miserable = nefericiţii, sărmanii
15. to turn sbd. out = a da pe cineva afară
16. come for me when ... = vino (să mă iei) atunci când...
17. my answer is yes (... is in the afirmative).
18. It took H. forty minutes to get to his home. = Lui H. i-au trebuit 40 de minute să ajungă la el acasă.
19. as he came in = când/în timp ce intra în casă
20. some news = nişte veşti/noutăţi
21. to whisper in sbd.'s ear = a şopti la urechea cuiva
22. drunk = beat; she is drunk again = iar s-a îmbătat
23. cook = bucătar, bucătăreasă; to cook = a găti, a face mâncare

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Puneţi la forma interogativă şi la forma negativă următoarele propoziţii:
The costume looked well on her.
It takes me a long time to answer a letter.
I have something to tell you.

3. Alcătuiţi propoziţii cu expresiile care urmează: to take no notice; the more... the less...; ; by the way; for one moment; no news is good news.

Lesson FORTY-EIGHT

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

Once in that world which never was, but which is and always will be - the world of myth and fantasy - there lived a Dutch sea captain who was going on a voyage round *the Cape.*

As he drew near the Cape the winds became contrary and *the sea rose*, baffling and preventing him. But *as the tempest increased, his determination increased with it*, so that he refused to turn back; and for weeks his ship *lay at the mercy of* a violent tempest, opposing it, yet making no progress against it.

In his anger and impatience the Dutch captain *swore that he would get round the Cape*, even if he had *to keep sailing for ever.* This vow was overheard by the devil, who was flying about in the storm; and the devil, *taking the Dutchman at his word*, condemned him to be bound by what he *had said* in his anger. *He laid a curse upon him that he should keep sailing the seas* until *the Day of Judgement.* The Dutchman, said the devil, *might be set free from his curse* if he could find a woman who could love him unselfishly enough *to bind her lot with his* and *to share his ghastly fate.*

Every seven years the Dutchman was allowed to go ashore for a little while and attempt to find such a woman. And many shores were visited by the spectral crew and sable ship with its blood-red sails. Often the Dutchman met with maidens to whose imagination his mysterious personality appealed; but when they *found out* who he was and what was his fate *they fled from him in terror.*

So his life became an eternity of bitter wandering on the lonely seas, *set to the melancholy music of winds and surges*, with every seven years a brief glimpse of land, and the happy life of men, women and little children who dwelt by the seashore. *A brief springtime of hope,* ever followed by a long winter night of lonely wandering over *the broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean.*

!!! Observaţii

1. the Flying Dutchman = Olandezul zburător
2. the world of myth and fantasy = lumea mitului şi a fanteziei
3. sea captain = căpitan de marină (comercială)
4. ...a voyage round the Cape of Good Hope = ...o călătorie (pe mări) în jurul Capului Bunei Speranţe
5. as he drew (to draw - drew - drawn - drawing) near (nearer - the nearest; the next) The Cape... = în timp ce/pe când se apropiau de Cap...
6. the sea rose = valurile mării se ridicau (amenin-ţător)

7. to refuse to turn back = a refuza să se întoarcă/... să facă calea întoarsă
8. to lay at the mercy of ... = a fi la discreţia...
9. for weeks = săptămâni de-a rândul, timp/vreme de săptămâni
10. the captain *swore* (to sware = swore - sworn - swearing) that he *would* get round the Cape... = căpitanul *s-a jurat* că *va înconjura*/ocoli Capul... *Reţineţi!* În cadrul corespondenţei timpurilor, dacă în propoziţia principală verbul este la *timpul trecut* (aici: swore) iar în subordonată verbul este la *timpul viitor*, acest "viitor în trecut" (the Future in the Past) va fi construit cu auxiliarul would + verbul de conjugat. Exemple: Mi-*a scris* că *va veni* mâine. = He *wrote* me that he *would come* tomorow. *Nu am ştiut* că *vor sta* la hotel. = I *didn't know* that they *would stay* at a hotel.
11. sail = pânză de corabie, velă; to sail = a face o călătorie pe mare; to keep sailing = a continua să navigheze
12. to overhear = a auzi din întâmplare
13. to take sbd. at his word = a lua pe cineva în serios; (în text: a lua de bune cele auzite)
14. to lay a curse upon somebody = a blestema pe cineva
15. the Day of Judgement = ziua judecăţii de apoi
16. to bind (- bound - bound - binding) one's lot with somebody = a-şi lega soarta/destinul de cineva

17. to share one's fate = a împărtăşi soarta/destinul cuiva...
18. to allow = a permite, a îngădui: to be allowed to = a-i fi permis/îngăduit. Ex.: Will you allow me to use your pen? = Îmi permiţi să folosesc (să scriu cu) tocul tău? Smoking (fumatul) is not allowed in this office! NO SMOKING! = Fumatul interzis!
19. to flee (- fled - fled - fleeing) from somebody = a fugi de, a scăpa de
20. to wander on the lonely seas = a pribegi pe mări pustii
21. a brief glimpse of land = o privire fugară pe ţărm
22. the broad expanse of the Pacific = întinderea nemărginită a Oceanului Pacific

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.
2. Scrieţi după dictare al doilea paragraf al lecţiei.
3. Comentaţi forma verbelor subliniate în paragraful al treilea.

Lesson FORTY-NINE

A SAD STORY

Three men came to New York on holidays. They went to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth *floor.*

In the evening the three men went to a variety show and came back to the hotel at midnight.

"I am very sorry", said the hall porter of the hotel, "but our lifts do not go up at this hour. If you do not want to walk up to your room, *you will have to* sleep in the hall."

"No, no," said one of the three men." No, thank you. We shall walk up to our room.

Then he turned to his two friends and said:

"It is not easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I think I know how to make it easier. I shall tell you some jokes, then you, Andy, will sing us some songs, then you, Jack, will tell us some interesting adventures of yours.

So they started to walk upstairs to their room. Tom told them a funny story, Andy sang some songs. At last they reached the thirty-seventh floor. They were already very tired.

"Well," said Tom, "now it is your turn, Jack. Tell *us one or two* of your adventures while (you were) hunting in the American forests."

"I am *going* to tell you just one story," said Jack. "It *is neither* interesting *nor* long, but it is sad enough:

WE LEFT *THE KEY* TO *OUR* ROOM IN THE HALL.

The other day I happened to meet Jack in the street. With a sad face he told me why and how he and his two friends had come to spend a never to be forgotten night on the landing between the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth floor of the hotel they had been staying at while on holiday in N.Y.

!!! Observaţii

1. to come on holidays to... = a veni la ... pentru a-şi petrece vacanţa/concediul
2. variety show = spectacol de varietăţi de estradă
3. do/does not go up at this hour = (despre ascensor) nu urcă la această oră
4. we shall *walk up* to our room = vom urca pe scări în camera noastră
5. to make something easier = a face ceva mai lesnicios
6. to walk upstairs/ downstairs = a urca/ a coborî scările
7. it is your turn to... = este rândul tău să ...
8. to hunt (- hunted - hunted - hunting) = a vâna
9. landing = palier (spaţiul dintre etajele unei clădiri)
10. the other day = (mai) zilele trecute
11. never to be forgotten = de neuitat
12. N.Y. = New York

Exerciţii

1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Traduceţi în limba engleză: Blocul de vizavi are opt etaje; ei locuiesc la ultimul (etaj). Ascensoarele urcă numai până la etajul IV.

3. Alcătuiţi propoziţii cu: holiday/holidays - ..., thank you. - (verbul) to hunt.

Lesson FIFTY

ANCIENT ENGLAND

In the *left-hand upper corner* of the Eastern Hemisphere, you will see two islands *lying* in the sea. They are England and Scotland, and Ireland. England and Scotland form the greater part of these islands; Ireland is *the next in size*. The neighbouring islands are chiefly little bits of Scotland, *broken off* in the course of time by the power of the restless water.

A long, *long while ago*, these islands were in the same place, and the stormy sea roared round them, just as it roars now. But the sea was not *alive* then, with great ships and brave sailors, *sailing to and from* all parts of the world. It was lonely. The islands lay solitary *in the great expanse of water*. The savage Islanders knew nothing of the rest of the world, and the rest of the world knew nothing of them.

The whole country was covered with forests and swamps. The greater part of it was misty and cold. The people planted little or no corn, but *lived on* the flesh of their *cattle*.

It is supposed that the Phoenicians, who were an ancient people, famous for *carrying on trade*, came in ships to these islands, and found out that they produced tin and lead. The Phoenicians traded with the Islanders for these metals, and gave the Islanders some other useful things in exchange.

Sailing over to the opposite coasts of France and Belgium, the Phoenicians told the people there: "We have been to those *white cliffs* across the water, which you can see in fine weather, and from that country, which is called Britain, we bring this tin and lead." This news tempted some of the French and Belgians to come over also. These people settled themselves in the south coast of England, and, although they were a rough people too, they taught the savage Britons some useful arts, and improved the ways of doing things of the natives.

Observații

1. ancient England = vechea Anglie; the ancients = anticii, cei din vechime. (Fragmentul se referă la o perioadă premergătoare cuceririi Britaniei de către împăratul roman Caius Iulius Cezar, anul 55 î.H.)
2. upper = de sus, de deasupra
3. Eastern Hemisphere = emisfera estică
4. to lie in the sea = (în traducere liberă) a fi înconjurată de apa mării
5. the next in the size = următorul/următoarea ca mărime/suprafață
6. little bits of Scotland broken off in the course of time = fărâme/părticele desprinse din Scoția, în decursul anilor
7. ...by the power of the restless water = ...prin puterea/forța/energia mării agitate.
8. the stormy sea roared (to roar) round these islands = marea furtunoasă vuia/mugea în jurul acestor insule

9. (alive = în viaţă); The sea was not alive then. = Pe atunci marea nu era brăzdată/animată de vase (corăbii).
10. to sail to and from all parts of the world = a naviga spre şi dinspre toate părţile lumii
11. to lie solitary = a se afla/a zăcea izolat/singuratic
12. to plant little or no corn = a planta/cultiva puţin cereale sau chiar deloc
13. to *live on* the flesh of the cattle = a se hrăni cu carnea vitelor
14. the Phoenicians = fenicienii
15. to carry on trade = a face negoţ; to trade with the Islanders = a face negoţ cu insularii/locuitorii insulelor
16. to give sbd. smth. in exchange = a da cuiva ceva la schimb
17. the white cliffs across the water = stâncile albe de pe cealaltă parte a mării
18. *to come over* to ... = a veni de pe continent (Europa); în text: din Franţa şi Belgia
19. to settle oneself = a se stabili, a se instala

Exerciţii

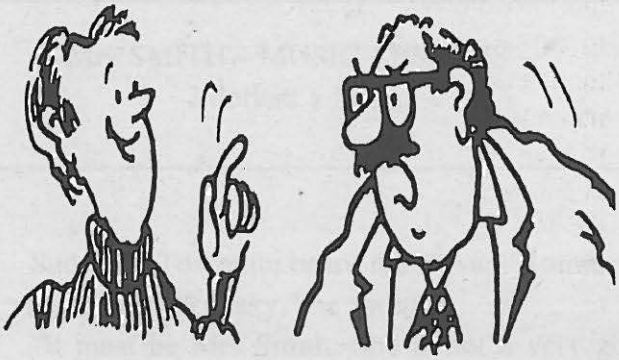
1. Citiţi şi traduceţi în limba română textul-lecţie.

2. Rezumaţi în câteva propoziţii conţinutul acestui text.

3. Înlocuiţi în propoziţii următoarele fragmente:... lying in the high sea (largul mării)... - ... next in size ... - ... the roar of a tiger ... - ...knew nothing of... - ... he improved his knowledge of...

ANECDOTE

SCENETE



VERSURI COMICE (LIMERICKS)

PROVERBE ŞI ZICĂTORI

Look up the new words/phrases in your English-Romanian dictionary.

Anecdote

Toscanini was a great musician. He lived in America. Once he came to a small town. In one of the windows of a house he saw a piece of paper. He came up to the window and read:

Mrs. SMITH - MUSIC LESSONS -
2 dollars a lesson

Suddenly Toscanini heard the music. "Somebody is playing Tchaikovsky," he thought.

"It must be Mrs Smith. She is not a very good musician.

She does not play Tchaikovsky well. I must show her how to play it".

He went up to the door of the house and knocked.

The music stopped, and in a moment a woman opened the door. "Are you Mrs. Smith?", asked Toscanini. "My name is Toscanini, and I want to show you how to play Tchaikovsky.

Mrs Smith was very happy to meet the great musician and asked him to come in.

Toscanini played Tchaikovsky for her and went away.

Next year Toscanini had to visit the same town again.

When he came up to the house where he played Tchaikovsky, he again saw a piece of paper at the window. Now he read:

Mrs. SMITH
(pupil of Toscanini)
MUSIC LESSONS
4 dollars a lesson

Student. - "But I don't think I deserve an absolute zero."

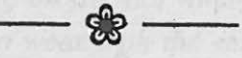
Professor. - "Neither do I, but it is the lowest mark that I am allowed to give."

A farmer engaged a young man *from town* and *discovered* the end boards of the cart to be put wrong. *He would put* the front board behind and the back board on the front. Finally, the farmer painted a large B on each board and *called the man's attention to* them.

"Now, blockhead", he said, "you can't make *any more* mistakes: This B is for before, and that B is for behind."

One day, a showman *was exhibiting* some curiosities, and *among* them *there was* a skull which he declared to be the skull of Cromwell.

"Well," said a gentleman, "it cannot be so, *for* Cromwell had a very large head, and *this here is a* small skull". Yes said the showman undisturbed, "but you see, this is his skull when he was a boy."



Swift, the famous English writer, *was one day travelling* on horseback with a servant. As *it was raining,* the roads were muddy. In the evening, the two men came to an inn. *Before going* to bed, Swift asked his servant to clean his boots (Swift's).

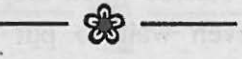
The servant was rather lazy; besides he was tired, so he went to bed *without* doing what his master had said. The next morning, when Swift saw the boots, he exclaimed:

"What, you have not cleaned my boots? See how dirty they are!" "Well, Sir, as the weather is very bad, and as *we are to* travel again, *if I cleaned* them, *they would soon be as* dirty *as* before."

"Very good, saddle the horse. We shall start immediately."

"But please, Sir, *I have not had my* breakfast."

"Oh, *never mind! Should you take* your breakfast now, *you would soon be* hungry again. *So what's the use... ?"*



Young lady (to some gentlemen staying at the same hotel): *"I'll put* a five franc piece on the number of my age, *just for fun.*"

She puts on the number 25. Number 34 *wins.*

Little sister: "Oh, Mary, *what a pity!* Now, if *you had really put it* on your right age, *you would have won* a lot of money! How funny you look! Your face is all red!"

The railway line *was flooded* on account of the heavy rainstorms, and a traveller *was obliged to* break his journey at a village. *He made his way* in the pouring rain to an inn, and said to the waiter there:

"It is like the Deluge!"

"The what...?"

"The Deluge. *Haven't you heard about* the Deluge, Noah, the Ark, and Mount Ararat?"

"No, sir," said the waiter. "We *have had* no papers here *for three days.*"

There was a fire in the middle of the night at a country house where *there were* a number of guests. They all rushed outside when they heard the alarm. They did not even wait to put on their clothes.

Dressed in blankets and overcoats, *they were standing watching* the flames, when another guest joined them.

"What did you people get so excited *about*?", he asked.

"Now, look at me! When I heard the alarm, *I got out of bed*, lighted a cigarette, and quietly dressed. In fact *I was putting on* my tie, when I thought it was not the best tie *to wear with the shirt I had on*. So *I took it off* and *put on* another. *I didn't lose my head at all*. I never get excited in a difficult or dangerous situation."

"That's good," said one of his friends, "but why didn't you put on your trousers?"

Johnny *came* home for the holidays. He thought that he *was* very clever because *he had been* at school for a year. At dinner he said to his father: "Daddy, you think that you see two cakes on that plate. I *will* show that there are three. *First*, this is one and that is two, all right? Now I add one to the two, and two and one make three."

"Very well," said his father. *"I shall take* the first cake, your *mother will take* the second, and the third cake *will be* for you."

Scenete

At a restaurant. The characters are a guest and a waiter.

Guest: "Waiter!"

Waiter (*coming up to* the gentleman): "Yes, sir, what can I do for you?"

Guest: "Please bring me a plate of soup."

Waiter: "What kind of soup?"

Guest: "Any soup but be quick" (takes a newspaper and begins to read it).

Waiter: "All right, sir, just a minute, sir!" (cries to the cook): "One soup quick. Hm! What comes next, sir?"

Guest: "Please, I want my soup." (goes on reading his newspaper).

Waiter: "But I have brought your soup."

Guest: "I can't eat the soup."

Waiter: "I'll bring you another." (He puts it on the table, in front of the guest).

Guest: "Waiter!"

Waiter: "Yes, sir?"

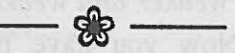
Guest: "I can't eat this soup, too."

The waiter takes the plate, goes away and brings another plate.

Guest: "Waiter! I can't eat the soup."

Waiter: "But our cook is the best cook in London, and he is especially good at soups." (He takes the plate away).

Guest (angrily): "*Leave* the soup here! Man, how on earth can I eat it? Can't you see I have no spoon!?"



Characters: Robin Hood (dressed as a poor monk) Two fat priests.

Robin Hood: "Have pity on a poor monk! Give a penny, *for the sake of* our Lord. I haven't had even a piece of bread today."

First priest: "I am sorry, my dear brother, we haven't got a single penny."

Second priest: "Yes, *on our way here* we have been robbed by a gang of evil doers."

Robin Hood: "I am afraid that you are both telling lies. I am going to search you."

Priests: "Oh, have pity on us. We are very poor, we have no money, not a single penny."

Robin Hood: "You say you have no money, then pray for money. Heaven may send you some."

Priests (falling down on their knees and stretching out their hands to heaven): "Lord in Heaven, send us, oh, send us, oh send us, some money. Have pity on us and send us some money!"

Robin Hood: Well, look in your pockets now. Perhaps Heaven has sent you some money."

Priests (stand up and begin to search in their pockets): "No, *none* at all!"

Robin Hood: "Well, then you must pray again. *Down on your knees!"* (Priests do it all again; their voices *grow weaker and weaker.)*

Robin Hood: "Now you have prayed better. I'll search for the money myself." (He goes up to the first priest, turns out his pocket and finds money): "Oh, Heaven has sent you lot a of money!" (He puts the money in his pocket and goes up to the second priest): "What have we here!? Three hundred gold coins!" (He puts *this money* in his pocked too). "Now listen, each of you have a share because you prayed so well" (counts out the coins. He gives them fifty coins each. They bow and make a move to go away).

Robin Hood: "*Stay!* Before we part you must swear that *in future* you won't take a single penny from poor people!"

Priests: "We swear! We swear!"

Robin Hood: "Good! Now keep your promise and - good-bye!"

Limericks*

There was an old man with a beard,
Who said: "It is just as I feared!
Two owls and a hen,
Four larks and a wren,
Have all built their nests in my beard."

There was a young lady of Niger,
Who went for a ride on a tiger,
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

There was a great man of Japan,
Whose name on a Tuesday began.
It lasted through Sunday,
Till midnight on Monday,
And sounded like stones in a can.

---

* Limerick = versuri comice; au, în general, cinci rânduri şi încep cu "There was a/an...".

There was once a young man of Bengal,
Who was asked to a fancy ball.
He said "I will risk it.
And go as a biscuit."
But a dog ate him up in the hall.

There was a little girl,
Who had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead.
And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
But when she was bad she was horrid.

The Arrow and the Song

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly if flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air.
It fell to earth, I know not where:
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of a song!

Long, long afterwards, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke:
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

H.V. Longfellow

Proverbe şi zicători

- Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
- Never *put off* till tomorrow what you can do today.
- Little boats *should keep* near the shore.
- Money *is* a good servant but a bad master.
- A man of many trades begs his bread *on* Sunday.
- No rose without a thorn.
- *Saying* is one thing, and *doing* another.
- A good friend is my nearest relation.
- When the cat is away, the mice *will* play.
- Rome was not built in a day.

- A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- Lost time is never found again.
- To put the cart before the horse.
- As like as two drops of rain.
- The last straw breaks the camel's back.
- Better late than never.
- Can the leopard change his spots?
- To have other fish to fry.
- No news is good news.
- First catch your hare, then cook him.
- You can't eat your cake and have it.
- Where there's a will, there's a way.
- A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- There is no rule without exception.
- Good name is above riches.
- *The higher* the fence, *the better* the neighbours.
- Seeing is believing.
- A man is what he is, not what his father was.
- Believe in yourself and you will succeed.

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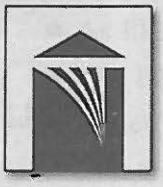

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A – ÎNCEPĂTOR

A1 – PRIMII PAȘI = citit/scris parțial, conversație la nivel minim
Utilizatorul este capabil să alcătuiască propoziții simple, folosind cuvinte din vocabularul de bază limbii cu ajutorul cărora să poată descrie universul înconjurător.

A2 – BASIC = citit/scris parțial, conversație simplă
Utilizatorul poate comunica pe teme de interes general, folosind cuvinte și expresii cu uz frecvent vând ca teme familia, mediul înconjurător, relațiile cu ceilalți, școala și locul de muncă, poate ace schimb de informații cu ceilalți și poate descrie, în termeni foarte simpli, aspecte ale trecutului ale vieții de zi cu zi, de asemenea, este capabil să scrie mesaje și să redacteze scrisori curte.

B – MEDIU

B1 – TRANZIT = citit/scris mediu, conversație medie, fără termeni de specialitate
Utilizatorul poate înțelege ideile principale ale unui discurs care se referă la aspecte legate de mediul familial, serviciu, școală, se descurcă în majoritatea situațiilor în timpul unei călătorii în spațiul în care se vorbește limba respectivă. Poate alcătui un text simplu cu enunțuri pe teme familiare și de interes personal, fiind capabil să descrie, într-o manieră simplă, experiențe personale și diferite evenimente.
B2 – AVANTAJ = citit/scris bine, conversație fluentă, cu termeni de specialitate
Utilizatorul poate înțelege ideile principale ale unui text complex pe teme concrete și abstracte, precum și termeni specifici care aparțin profesiei/domeniului de activitate al acestuia. Discursul său se caracterizează prin fluență și spontaneitate, făcând posibilă comunicarea, cu ușurință, cu un vorbitor nativ. Poate alcătui texte clare care acoperă o gamă largă de subiecte și este capabil să redea în detaliu aspecte complexe ale vieții de zi cu zi și să susțină puncte de vedere proprii.

C – AVANSAT

C1 – COMPETENȚĂ = scris/citit foarte bine, conversație dezvoltată, cu termeni de specialitate
Utilizatorul poate citi și înțelege texte de o complexitate ridicată din diverse domenii de activitate, se poate exprima fluent și spontan în limba respectivă utilizând un limbaj elaborat, poate formula idei și opinii personale, dovedind un stil propriu în descrierea clară și detaliată a unor subiecte complexe și variate.
C2 – EXPERT = scris/citit excelent, conversație elaborată
Utilizatorul poate înțelege cu ușurință texte de maximă dificultate, fiind capabil să culeagă informația din mai multe surse (orale și scrise), pe care apoi să o redea într-o prezentare coerentă. Se poate exprima spontan, fluent și precis, reușind să înțeleagă și sensul figurat al cuvintelor. Este capabil să creeze texte cu caracter elaborat, într-un stil clar, concis și riguros, precum și să redacteze scrisori și articole complexe, rezumate și recenzii ale unor lucrări de specialitate.

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